Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 22. VICTORIA, B. C. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1896. No. 134

Repairing

We do all kinds of Watch, Clock, Jewelry and Spectacle repairing at popular prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Challoner & Mitchell,

Jewellers, Etc., 47 Government Street.

Some Rare, Ripe Bargains

To-day, and be sure there will be others to-morrow and next day and the day after. Winter stock that escaped our big January clearance is now ticketed at a price that makes its speedy departure a foregone conclusion. In the language of a noted historical lady, we say to it, "Stand not on the order of going, but go at once." Every day counts. None of our fall selections must be in sight after the 20th.

When Howe Discovered

"That the eye of the needle was on the wrong end," he upset the older methods of production; we, too, have made a discovery, i. e., that the plan of selling goods at the season's close for what they will bring, upsets the old method of keeping goods till they grow gray from long occupation as storekeepers, or sad from constant refutation of offered services.

The opportunity presented just now at the WESTSIDE is golden, and the crowds that daily throng the store show that people know a good thing when they see it. If the testimony of the many buyers who have favored us during the sale is to be relied on (and who dares question it?) we give for money the greatest values. It's a great opportunity, as "Burdette" says, "give us two twos and a five for a one."

In these times one might just as well plant broomstick and expect blossoms as to try to build a business on mere "Buncombe" Our success—such as it is—was never attained by any amplification of the truth. When we advertise BARGAINS, WE HAVE THEM.

The Westside.

J. Hutcheson & Co.

Victoria, 5th February, '96

Don't You Believe It, There Is Nothing In It

But the "Simon Pure" oats. That talk about mill sweepings is all "high Biddy Martin" and a great big Helephant on THEIR hands. You try a 7 lb. sack of

Our Rolled Oats

And if you do not find them all right we will eat them ourselves—they are the clean Bourgout.

We offer this week a tin of Peaches, Apricots or Plums for 20c. Fresh Island Eggs 25c. Sugar has gone up 1-4 c. per lb.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

GEO. POWELL & CO.,

Cheapside.

The Oxford Range

Leads them all in Stlye, Economy and Price. Just the Range you want.

Our Lines of Tinware, Glassware, Crockery and Hardware are complete.

Carpenters Tools a Specialty.

CHEAPSIDE, 127 Government St.

For Fifteen Years

We have been engaged in the Merchant Tailoring business in this city, and while we have not amassed a tremendously large fortune, we have built up a reputation for reliability and square dealing of which we are somewhat proud.

We offer exceptional bargains in Suitings, Trouserings, and Overcoatings during this month.

A. Gregg & Son,

Merchant Tailors, Yates Street.

Curling Iron Heaters

We have just received the nicest assortment of these goods ever shown here. Also a full line of Curling Irons.

John Cochrane,

Prescription Druggist, N. W. cor. Yates and Douglas streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS, set in type like this paragraph, cost but one cent per word each insertion, and are received at the Times office each day of publication up to 4 p. m.

WE HAVE just received a sample of the Model 96 Victor Bicycle, and invite the public to inspect it. J. Barnsley & Co., 119 Government street, agents for Victor and Remington wheels. fe6-1

WINN'S regular Monday and Thursday night dancing classes will continue as usual in Alhambra Hall, cor. Yates and Government street. fe6-1

THE PERSON is known who took lady's handkerchief, rubbers and gloves from A. O. U. W. hall Tuesday evening, and by returning them immediately to Times office will save further trouble. fe6-2t

TO LET—House containing three bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen, bathroom, pantry, large closets, patent water closets, good drainage, etc. Rent, including water, $12 per month. Apply Munn, Holland & Co., Broad street, opposite Driard. fe6-2

DO YOU WANT TO KEEP WARM—Buy Wellington coal at lowest market rates. Apply Munn, Holland & Co., 26 1-2 Broad street (opposite Driard). ja29-tf

PIANOFORTE TUNING, regulating and repairing.—Old pianos made equal to new. All kinds of musical instruments properly regulated and repaired. The undersigned having had many years of practical experience in this business, purchased all the Goodwin piano materials for making pianos; can be found at his workshop, No. 86 1-2 Government street, up stairs. All orders put on my slate will be carefully attended to, or at Lombard's or Fletcher's music stores. James Sheridan. fe6

Notice.

I hereby give notice that from this date I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Alexina McCrimmon, without my written order.

ARCHIE McCRIMMON.

Victoria, B. C., Feb 5th, 1896.

NOTICE—I have not contracted any debts in my husband, ARCHIE McCRIMMON'S NAME, since he left Victoria six months ago. But I have paid debts he had incurred, out of my own earnings. He has only sent $37 towards the support of his family during his absence. ALEXINA McCRIMMON. fe6-5

To Rent or Lease

THE SIDNEY SAW MILL

Equipped with all modern Improvements. For Terms and further information apply to

HEISTERMAN & CO., 75 Government St.

DEAN & HISCOCKS,

CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS,

Corner of Yates and Broad sts.

E. H. Hiscocks, late with Langley & Co., and a Chemist and Druggist by examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

WANTED

FARMERS' SONS

Or other industrious persons of fair education, to whom $75.00 a month would be an inducement. Write me with references. Could also engage a few ladies at their own homes.

T. H. LINSCOTT,

155 Bay street, - - - Toronto.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TWO NIGHTS.

Thursday and Friday, February 6th and 7th.

THE CARLETONS

COMEDY OPERA CO.

Important Musical Event of the Season.

W. T. CARLETON

and Star Cast, in Delightful Operatic Productions.

TO-NIGHT.

The Romantic Musical Drama by Sir Julius Benedict,

THE LILY OF KILLARNEY.

TO-MORROW NIGHT,

Balfe's Ever Beautiful,

BOHEMIAN GIRL.

The performance each evening will be preceded by Cellier's charming comic opera, THE CHARITY GIRLS, and Mr. Carleton, will sing by special request the famous THILBY song, BEN BOLT.

Prices usual. Sale of seats opens on Monday morning, February 3rd, at 9 o'clock.

ALEUTIAN ISLAND PASSES.

Preparations are being made at the sub-office of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for a chronometric expedition from Sitaka, Alaska, west, for the purpose of determining the longitude of certain points and passes in the Aleutian islands. To perform the work accurately it will be necessary for the expedition to carry a number of chronometers to secure the difference in time as nearly as possible, and the instruments must be of the best make. The sub-station has about thirty on hand now, and yesterday they were put in order for test. Every day for the next few weeks Assistant Morse will observe the variations of the instruments, so that the correct time can be calculated from them at any given place. Thus far the officers in charge here have received only an informal notice of the arrangement of the expedition, which will not start until spring.—S. F. Chronicle.

—Gilmore & McCandless quote some attractive prices in men's clothing. *

Blase—"No, mamma," said 8-year old Mabel, "I don't think I care for any more candy."

"I told you you were eating too much last night."

"I don't think it is that, mamma. I fancy I am getting old."

ROYAL Baking Powder.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report

DOMINION CAPITAL.

Both Parties Join in Proclaiming Their Devotion to the Empire.

Mr. Mulock's Bill to Define the Rate of Interest—New Political Rumors.

Ottawa, Feb. 6.—The attention of the commons was taken up yesterday with the consideration of a resolution by Mr. McNeill, of North Bruce, which set forth that in view of the threatening aspect of foreign affairs, the Canadian parliament wishes to express its unalterable loyalty and devotion to the British throne and constitution, and to repeat the often expressed desire to maintain friendly relations with their kinsmen in the United States. The resolution was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Davies, whose speech was one of the features of the debate, which throughout was one of unanimity. Not a dissenting voice was raised, although the seconder expressed a desire that the resolution had been put in less formal terms. Apart from what Mr. Davies said, the features of the debate were the remarks made by Sir Richard Cartwright. Both united in declaring that in the event of war, Canada would face the consequences. Sir Richard Cartwright predicted that out of evil would come good, and the war clouds which had overhung Great Britain would do much toward uniting Great Britain and her colonies.' He advocated Chauncey Depew's idea of a joint tribunal to settle all differences between English speaking nations. Union of this kind, he thought, would do much to preserve peace and harmony of the world.

Sir Hector Langevin, in a brief speech, vouchsafed the loyalty of the French of Quebec. Just before recess, Hon. Mr. Foster rose and complimented the mover for the good sense of his speech and predicted that it would do much good. Hon. Mr. Laurier did the same, declaring himself in accord with the spirit of the resolution.

The evening session of the house was not marked by any event of particular note. Four bills received their second reading, and the house then went into committee of the whole on Mr. Sproule's bill to further amend the act respecting the adulteration of food, etc," after which the debate on Mr. Mulock's bill to reduce the legal rate of interest from 6 to 4 percent, where no rate is specified, was resumed and occupied the attention of the house until twenty minutes after ten, when the adjournment took place.

Various opinions were expressed on the intention of the measure, the general trend being that the legal rate should be fixed as near as possible to the average commercial rate, 5 per cent, being most generally approved. On motion of Mr. Foster the bill was referred to the committee on banking and commerce, to give a number of bankers and business men, from whom letters have been received, an opportunity to express their views. They are not in favor of lowering the interest. Mr. Foster intimated that while the government favor a reduction of the present legal rate, he would not say that it would be as low as 4 per cent.

As a result of the agitation among Manitoba and Northwest members as to wheat grading, Mr. Davin has had an interview with the controller of inland revenue and has been promised that hereafter eastern millers and dealers shall have no representation on the grain standards board, and that western men shall have entire control of fixing the standards.

Montreal, Feb. 6.—The evening papers say that the rumors which were in circulation on the street yesterday and to-day with regard to another political crisis at the capital and an estrangement between the premier and Sir Chas. Tupper, appear to be true, as early this forenoon His Excellency received a telegram from a cabinet minister urging him to return to Ottawa at once. Lord Aberdeen thereupon telephoned his aides-de-camp that he would be obliged to cancel engagements for the day.

Toronto, Feb. 6.—The Evening Star, Conservative, gives prominence to the rumor that Sir Oliver Mowat is about to retire from provincial politics and join Mr. Laurier in the Dominion campaign. The Star says great pains are being taken to keep the matter a secret. Hon. Mr. Hardy, it says, will be the new provincial premier, and Premier Mowat will shortly after become the Liberal leader in place of Hon. Mr. Laurier.

Winnipeg, Feb. 6.—Robert Ferguson, the Liberal nominee for the Commons in the constituency of Macdonald, has retired. Another convention is called for February 26th.

Glen Campbell, the defeated Conservative candidate in Dauphin, has applied for a recount of ballots, which has been granted and will take place at Portage la Prairie on Saturday.

Halifax, Feb. 6.—Definite returns from every point make Sir Charles Tupper's majority 894.

Mattawa, Feb. 6.—Rev. Father Blome of North Bay, who was badly injured by falling under a train at that place, died in the hospital here while undergoing an operation. He will be buried at Peterboro.

—A toilet requisite and a toilet ornament—O-d-o-r-o-ni-a.

BOY BURGLARS.

Confess to Thirty-Seven Robberies, but Very Little Boodle.

Oakland, Feb. 6.—Safe crackers, who have been terrorizing Oakland, Alameda and Berkely for the past three months were captured by the police to-day. They are mere boys, Bert Willimore, aged 18 and Ralph Ford, 17. They confessed to thirty-seven burglaries of residences and stores. They said they had realized only one hundred dollars from burglaries. When caught they were in the act of raiding the grain warehouse of Miller & Butler. They say that at the robbery of Girard's piano house a few nights ago they secured only $65 in money and $15 in jewelry. Girard reported his loss as $500 in money and $700 in jewelry.

GEN. CAMPOS CONVERSES.

His Successor, He Says, Will Accomplish No More or No Less Than He.

New York, Feb. 6.—According to rumors in Cuba and Spanish circles, the Neptune, now in the drydock at Perth, Amboy, N.J., the Narino, which is being transferred into a gunboat in the shipyards, and other steamers which have been mentioned in connection with expeditions to Cuba, are not being fitted out by the Cuban junta at all, but by New York sugar merchants. Several months ago the rumor was spread that a syndicate had furnished $500,000 to help Gomez in burning plantations for the purpose of creating a boom in sugar. It is now said that H. S. Rubens, counsel for the Cuban party, is in Washington City lobbying not only for the junta, but for the sugar people as well. The rumored plan is a clever one. It appears that it contemplates building vessels so well equipped that they could capture the ports of Cuba. Of course this work will be done in connection with the junta. It would take a large fleet to carry out the plans, as the Spanish government has now over fifty ships to protect the different ports of the island.

A special to the Herald from Havana says:

The Madrid correspondent of La Discussion sends word that Gen. Campos, in an interview, said:

"Weyler will accomplish no more, no less, than I but in case he fails he will not be believed. Having been appointed by a Conservative government, and being backed by the Liberal party, only a great and unexpected catastrophe could bring about his removal."

The Diaro de la Marina quotes Campos as having said that Spain must pacify Cuba by the immediate establishment of the long-promised political reforms.

Washington News.

Washington, Feb. 6.—John Shea, first class clerk in the pension and record division of the war department, a veteran of the late war, committed suicide in a closet of the department this morning, by shooting himself in the head, dying almost instantly. He was unbalanced mentally from a wound inflicted during the war.

Quay to-day modified his resolution to recommit the tariff bill so as not to include the instructions to the committee and at his own request it went over till Monday. Populist senators have decided in caucus to vote solidly against the recommitting of the silver substitute for the tariff bill to committee on finance. If the Democrats stand together against Quay's motion, the decision of the Populists will insure its defeat.

Secretary Hoke Smith, in a conference with the house Pacific railroads committee to-day advocated the foreclosure of the government mortgage on the Pacific railroads and the resale of the roads. He declared there will be no difficulty doing this without a government ownership of the roads, to which he was opposed absolutely. He recommended congress to pass an act forfeiting the land grants of two companies.

The Catron anti-prizefighting bill has passed the senate.

The Red Lake and White Earth Indian reservation, comprising about one million acres, part of the Chippewa reservation in Minnesota, will be opened for settlement on May 1st by proclamation to be issued shortly.

Army officers on duty at the war department are prepared to do all in their power to execute the provisions of the Catron bill if called upon when the bill becomes a law. Procedure setting in motion this machinery of the army would be for the governor of New Mexico or any territory which may be the scene of unlawful gatherings to call upon the United States marshal of the territory to act, and if he felt it necessary, to call upon United States troops for assistance. The war department authorities say they have ample forces in New Mexico and adjacent to the border to take care of any number of sports likely to go there to take chances of arrest on charges of felony by attending prize fights.

The Catron bill to prohibit prize fighting in federal territory will possibly be sent to the President in two or three days.

Cable Says.

London, Feb. 6.—Advices from Blantyre, under date of January 25, say the Sikhs under British officers gained two brilliant victories over the slave raiders, in British Central Africa. The Arabs were totally routed fourteen chiefs captured and the road into the interior thereby cleared.

Rome, Feb. 6.—The report that Cardinal Rampolo, the papal secretary of state, had resigned owing to serious differences with the Pope is denied in authoritative quarters.

Paris Feb. 6.—Several newspapers declare that the position of Brazil regarding the Amapa territory and the conduct of Cabral, the alleged governor of the disputed district, is becoming intolerable and the national dignity requires that the matter be speedily adjusted.

TORONTO MURDER.

A Trifling Dispute Between Friends About Rent Leads to a Brutal Assassination.

John Corrigan Hacked to Pieces With an Axe by His Co-Tenant, Healy.

Toronto, Feb. 6.—John Corrigan was killed last night by James Healy. Both are young married laborers who have been living together with their wives in a rather tough neighborhood. Mrs. Healy is on the eve of her confinement and Mrs. Corrigan was to attend to her. A difficulty arose about payment and the Corrigans moved to another house. They transferred part of their furniture, and Corrigan, returning for the balance, found the house barred. He got in through the window and was confronted by Healy with an axe in hand. Healy and wife claim that Corrigan pointed a pistol at Healy, and Healy, in self defence, struck at Corrigan with the axe, smashing his hand. Healy hit again and gave Corrigan a terrible wound in the side of the head. Corrigan fell and Healy appears to have inflicted more blows, though he denies having struck more than twice. The police and doctor arrived, but Corrigan died within a few minutes. Healy made no attempt to escape and was locked up.

BEHRING SEA ARBITRATION.

The President of the Swiss Republic May Act as an Arbitrator.

Berne, Switzerland, Feb. 6.—The federal council has authorized the president of the Swiss republic to accept the proposal tendered by the governments of Great Britain and the United States that in the event of disagreement as to the choice of an arbitrator for the Canadian sealers' claims the president of Switzerland shall designate the arbitrator.

THE SEA PLANKED.

A Lumber Ladened Ship Has Apparently Met With Disaster.

Port Townsend, Feb. 6.—The bark Matilda, 14 days from Honolulu, arrived to-day and reported passing through a large quantity of small broken lumber forty miles west of Cape Flattery yesterday. For many miles the sea was literally planked, evidencing that some lumber ship met with disaster. The location of the lumber was too far southeast of the location where the derelict Nineveh was last reported to have come from her cargo.

A GREAT STORM.

A Cyclone Last Night at New York.—Great Damage Feared.

Oakland, Cal., Feb. 6.—Soon after noon to-day the new frame building being erected at the corner of Twenty-Second street and San Pablo avenue was blown down by a moderately high wind prevailing at the time. Two men and two children were reported killed and the body of one child has already been taken out of the ruins.

New York, Feb. 6.—The storm of wind and rain which began last night is most severe. At 12 o'clock the wind was blowing 62 miles an hour. People were literally lifted from their feet by the gale. In several instances down town heavily laden trucks were overturned. Telegraphic communication is interrupted everywhere, particularly along the coast. When it is restored there will probably be many stories of wrecks. A clamming sloop was capsized near Fort Hamilton. It contained three men. A gig from the cruiser Columbia put off to their assistance, but before the sloop was reached it was dashed to pieces. One of the men sank and another was picked up by the gig. The third was washed by the waves to the beach, where he was picked up unconscious. The steamer lighter Greenwich sank in Killvonkall; her captain and crew were taken off by tugs and landed on the Jersey coast. The American ship J. B. Waller, bound for Japan, went ashore on Liberty Island early this morning.

CARELESS SHOOTING

Wm. Rabb is Wounded by a Fire-arm Discharged Within the Limits.

Wm. Rabb, an employee of the B. C. Market Company, is at present confined to his home with lacerated fingers, the result of careless shooting within the city limits—a practice that has become rather common during the past few months. Mr. Rabb was out walking on Superior street last Sunday afternoon, and while passing a clump of trees near Oswego street he heard the report of a discharged rifle and at the same time felt a stinging sensation in his fingers. The bullet grazed the little finger of the right hand, cut through the third finger and glanced from the knuckle of the second after badly shattering it. It will be some time before Mr. Rabb will regain the use of his hand. The police have been investigating the case during the week. The shooting is supposed to have been done by boys, and while the police are pretty sure they know who the guilty parties are, it is difficult to secure direct evidence against them.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Annual Report of the Department of Education for the Year Ending June 30th.

Facts and Figures Relating to the Training and Teaching of the Young.

In the annual report of the educational department, presented to the house yesterday, it is shown that the number of schools in operation during the past year was 4 high schools, 20 graded schools, 172 rural schools, 6 ward schools, a total of 202.

The total number of teachers and monitors employed was 319, an increase of 24 over that of the previous year.

The aggregate number of pupils enrolled during the year was 13,482, an increase of 869 over that for the preceding year, and the average actual daily attendance was 8,610.31, an increase of 824.81 for the same period.

The percentage of average attendance in city districts was 69.93, in rural districts, 57.66, and for the entire province 63.86. Each of these percentages show a marked increase over that for the previous year, and has not been equalled in any year since the inception of our public school system.

The expenditure for education proper during the past year was: Teachers' salaries, $169,447.83; incidental expenses of rural districts, $7701.62; education office, $11,887.80; total, $189,037.25.

The cost of each pupil, based on the total enrolment, was $14.02, and, based on average actual daily attendance, was $22.95. These amounts show an increase of $ .62, and $ .24 respectively over those for the preceding year.

The expenditure by the lands and works department for the construction of school houses, furniture, repairs, and improvements to school property, was as follows: School houses in rural districts, $10,146.55; furniture, repairs, etc., rural districts, $3816.80; in aid of school building in Nanaimo city, $5000. Total, $18,963.35.

The total expenditure by the provincial government for all purposes of education during the past school year was: Education proper, $189,037.25; lands and works department, $18,963.35; total, $208,000.60.

During the year, school houses have been erected, or additions made to school buildings, in Huntingdon, Langley Prairie, Mayne Island, Nakusp, North Cedar, Sidney, South Nanaimo, Union, Waneta, Wellington, Westham.

The amounts of the per capita grant paid to each of the four cities, during the past school year, was as follows:—Victoria, $17,390.80; Vancouver, $15,895.28; New Westminster, $5989.20; Nanaimo, $6129.54; total, $45,404.82.

The total expenditure for schools in rural districts, including construction of school houses, furniture, repairs, etc., was $145,707.98.

The following table shows the cost of each pupil on enrolment and average daily attendance during the past fourteen years:

Year.	Cost of each pupil on enrolm't.	Cost of each pupil on average actual daily attend'ce.
1881-82	$18 57*	$36 26*
1882-83	18 88	36 76
1883-84	19 48	36 85
1884-85	17 66	34 04
1885-86	17 38	32 04
1886-87	16 56	30 80
1887-88	15 67	32 29
1888-89	15 92	29 39
1889-90	15 29	28 37
1890-91	14 78	26 66
1891-92	14 91	25 79
1892-93	16 57	26 79
1893-94	15 40	21 71
1894-95	14 02	21 95

*Based on cost of education proper.

Inspector Wilson's report says: The past school year has shown increased activity in every class of educational work. While there is no claim that the schools cannot be further improved, or that the teachers have always adopted the most improved modes of instruction, yet it must be admitted that educational work in this province is carried on under very favorable conditions. An advance has been made, not so great as desired, but still of a substantial character; and a sure foundation has been laid for still further progress. With proper application to school work, no pupil needs go out in the world without a fair equipment for life's duties. In regard to the various studies pursued and the progress therein, such remarks and suggestions as appear helpful and necessary are herewith presented.

Inspector Burns, in the course of his report says: There is an evident improvement in matters of discipline; and this, because, in the majority of cases, the teachers seem to be alive to the necessity of constant employment, especially for younger children, as the best means of obtaining good order at all times, as well as progress in education. It has invariably been observed that those teachers in our ungraded schools, who have the work of the various classes arranged with the object of providing this constant employment, are the most successful in every respect, and the skill shown by many in our rural schools in doing this with their numerous classes, is sometimes surprising. Our teachers also are doing their utmost to train the pupils in what may be considered the practical side of school work; they recognize that neatness, accuracy and thoroughness can only be attained by unwearying efforts on their part. When these are observed in all the work of a school they are evidences that the teacher's work is being efficiently done, although great advances in study may not be made.

Irregularity of attendance, although decreasing year by year, still continues to be a hindrance to progress in many of our rural schools. This is no doubt frequently unavoidable at certain seasons of the year. By it, not only are those who have been absent unable to keep on with the class work, but those who are present have been compelled to go over work already known, for the benefit of these absentees, or the teacher is obliged to devote additional care and attention to them by individual coaching. This is especially evident in the arithmetic classes, and in many instances the cause of the lower proficiency in that branch than in others.

FRANCE WANTS WAR.

That is, She Would Like It Between Other Countries.

Whatever may be thought in the higher political regions here respecting the bone of contention which is making itself cheerful on both sides of the Atlantic, it is quite certain that the majority of French people who take any interest in foreign politics would be well pleased if war were to break out between the great Anglo-Saxon nations, because they know that whatever the result of the terrible struggle might be, England would come out of the fray much weaker than when she went into it. And it is the earnest desire of the French to see England considerably weakened. They believe that few operations would serve their own interests better than that John Bull should undergo a good blood-letting at the hands of his brother Jonathan. This discussion of the English by the French, if it were wholly explained by differences of character depending upon race would include the Americans, for it was very strong in those days when the Anglo-Saxon people made one nation and no reader of star language ventured to predict anything so unimaginable as a second England growing up in a world beyond the unexplored ocean wastes and becoming an enfant terrible. The ancestors of those Americans and Englishmen who have lately been contemplating the eventuality of again shedding one another's blood fought shoulder to shoulder at Cressy, Agincourt and Poitiers, and the day may come when they will fight shoulder to shoulder again. For blood is thicker than water and the ultimate conflicts of humanity may resolve themselves into questions of race and laugage. It may be well that the Latin races have an instinctive apprehension of this great danger to them in the next century or the succeeding one, and it is pleasant for them to think that these Anglo-Saxons who are so formidably prolific and energetic cutting one another's throats.

Apart from racial animosity, it is easy to see that the French have some rather strong political reasons for wishing the English a long and ruinous war with the United States. The steadily growing power of England in the Mediterranean during the present century is a cause of incessant irritation to France. Then, the position taken by England is all the more vexatious and annoying to the French, because they know quite well that they have themselves to thank for it. Nothing would have been easier for them than to have continued the condominium which would have given them equal rights with England, and to occupy the country after the repression of Arabia's revolt.—Boston Transcript.

THE WISDOM OF THE EAST.

Much of it is Taught in the Scriptures of the Old Testament.

The subject of "The Derivation of the Ethics of Buddhism" was investigated and carefully discussed at the first meeting for the new year of the Victoria Institute, of London, England; its consideration being introduced in a brief paper, the author of which called attention to the frequency with which moral precepts, often similar to those in Holy Writ, were quoted as from Buddhist writings, this being very often done by Theosophists, and others who sought to minimize the value of the Christian Scriptures. The question thereupon arose: Were these precepts to be found in the earlier Buddhist writings, and, if not original, whence were they derived? A careful examination of the Buddhist writings, and of the Old Testament, showed that very valuable moral precepts inculcated by Buddha or his followers was freely taught by Moses and the prophets centuries before Buddha existed, and this was scarcely to be wondered at, considering the light which had been thrown of late on the extent of which nations in the earlier days held intercommunication. The Ethics of Buddhism were evidently derived from those nations with whom the inhabitants of India had commercial and other relations, including the Jewish; which was in its greatest prosperity 500 years before Buddha was said to have existed; and, also, later, when the Captivity took place, and there was a tendency towards the dispersal of that people. Attention was drawn to the evidence given by Strabo and other ancient writers to the great commercial intercourse existing in the tenth century B.C. between India, Persia, Parthia, Media, and the countries south of the Euxine, as well as the ancient traffic by sea which recent research had shown to have existed, and had been referred to at a recent meeting of the Institute as from India round Ceylon and up the Red Sea, the ships being mostly manned by those intrepid mariners, the Phoenicians. At the close of the evening it was announced that one of the Institute's committee, Mr. T. G. Pinches, of the department of oriental antiquities, at the British Museum, had discovered and deciphered some new and remarkable inscriptions. These were of special interest to Biblical students, and would shortly be published for the information of all the members. Many applications from persons desiring to support the Institute as members or associates having been received from places in England, America, India and the Colonies, the applicants were elected and the meeting was adjourned.

—Unlike most proprietory medicines, the formula of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Sarsaparilla and other preparations are cheerfully sent to any physician who applies for them. Hence the special favor accorded these well known standard remedies by the World's Fair commissioners.

At Annecy, in Savoy, in digging the foundations for a new house, a large flagstone was found covering an old cellar, in which was a large collection of fragments of sculpture. They came from the twelfth century monastry of the Holy Sepulchre, which was destroyed during the French revolution. Many of the pieces can be repaired.

—Mother writes: "No trouble now getting the children to attend to their teeth, they like Odoroma so much."

Extra copies of the Times Annual are now ready. Get one. 400 pages. 25 cents.

THE LUMBER COMBINE.

The New Agreement Will Not Affect the Prices Till March 15.

The announcement sent in from Port Townsend on Saturday night by telegraph, that the lumber combine had gone into the effectemfwypemfwypfwy gone into effect that day, appears to have been somewhat premature and unwarranted. The Sayward Mill Company of this city and other B. C. mills have received no information of the combine going into effect. As all these mills have made arrangements to become members of the combine, it is hardly probable that so important a step would be taken without their knowledge. A letter from the secretary of the Pacific Pine Lumber Company gives further evidence that the dispatch from Port Townsend was premature. In this letter he states that the new agreement would not go into effect until the 15th of March, and that no definite figure had yet been reached for the advance on lumber.

UNCLE SAM'S BONDS.

A Liberal Application for the New Issue, and Prices Good.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The secretary of the treasury at 3 o'clock to-day opened bids for the purchase of $100,000,000 of United States 4 per cent thirty-year bonds, which had been received under the call dated January 6th last, the bonds redeemable in coin, to be issued in denominations of $50 or multiples of that sum, as may be desired by the bidders. Only U. S. gold coin or gold certificates will be received in payment of the bonds.

For the 5 per cent loan of November 13, 1894, for which there was no upset price, the government received 394 bids, amounting to $178,341,150. The Morgan-Belmont syndicate bid of 117.077 was accepted. The gold purchase of February 8, 1895, was for 3,500,000 ounces, payable in U. S. four per cents. The bid of the Morgan syndicate was accepted. The government issued bonds to the amount of $62,315,400, for which the syndicate paid 104.49.

At nine o'clock this morning the force of clerks in the loans and currency division began the task of opening and scheduling the bids. The clerks employed in this work were not allowed to leave the room until the time for receiving bids closed, so that by no chance could information in regard to the bids be prematurely disclosed. The bids were announced from the schedule already prepared in the secretary's office, where a large number of bidders and representatives of the press gathered. The opening and scheduling of the bids was conducted under the direction of Assistant Secretary Curtis, by a committee consisting of Mr. Morgan, U. S. Treasurer, Mr. Eckels, comptroller of the currency, and Mr. Huntingdon, chief of the division of loans and currency.

J. P. Morgan, Harvey, Fisk & Son, and the Deutches Bank of Berlin, a syndicate bid for $100,000,000 at 110.6878.

Up to 2 p.m. 4640 bids for $684,268,850 had been opened. Joseph Pulitzer bid for $1,000,000 at 114. In a note accompanying the bid Mr. Pulitzer says: "This bid, the highest in the market to-day, is in lieu of the offer of the New York World to head the list with a subscription of $1,000,000 to a popular loan, on the basis, which was not adopted, of an open subscription at a fixed and equal rate."

Mr. Eckels announced that a bid for $100,000,00 from Dr. Michigan, and $16,000,000 from some one in Texas were regarded as bogus bids, and that the total of $684,268,850 should be reduced by this amount.

The Bank of Montreal bid for $100,000 at figures ranging from 107 1-2 to 110.

Among higher bids there were 78 bids amounting to $2,549,000 at 111, one bid for $500,000 at 112.29, eight for $50,570,000 at 112.25; three for 540,000 at 112.75; one Bank of California, (San Francisco) for $100,000 at 112.78; eighteen for $215,400 at 113; eighteen for $195,250 at 114; one for 1,000 at 112.001; one for $500 at $112.06; one for $15,000 at 112.02; $25,000 (The Auburn Shoe and Leather Bank, Auburn, Maine) at 112.03; one for $100 at 112.07; three for $135,000 at 112.100; three for $45,000 at 112.125.

The total corrected number of bids received for the new loan is 4640, aggregating $558,269,850. This number and amount do not include three bids of $100,000, $16,600,000 and $6,000,000, which are at least of doubtful authenticity. Secretary Carlisle was greatly pleased at the brilliantly conspicuous success of the loan, and said that it showed what the people of this country would do when appealed to. He thought, too, that the effect abroad would be very marked in our favor.

New York, Feb. 5.—Mr. John A. Stewart, of the U. S. Trust Co., announced he had received reliable information from Washington to the effect that no bid below 111 will be accepted.

A KANGAROO ON BOARD.

He was presented by a lady in Hobart to one of our lieutenants, says Chambers' Journal, of a kangaroo. He never became quite at home on board, and in a few hours took a passage overboard when nobody was looking, through a gun port, and was seen and heard of no more. He was addicted to keeping late and irregular hours. He would hide himself away and sleep all day, and then wake up and become aggressively active at about 11 p.m., when everybody had turned in. Kangaroos are extensively hunted in the country parts of Australia and give excellent sport. Our friend did so to the sentry and quartermaster at night.

He had a particular fancy for the navigating officer's cabin, which is on the upper deck. For various reasons the owner of the cabin did not appreciate this flattering preference, and he left strict orders with the men on night duty in the neighborhood not to allow his bigness to disturb him in his rest. The kangaroo used to "lay off" very quietly behind the bits at the other end of the quarterdeck and wait his opportunity. When he thought he had a good chance he would make a rush, and in nine cases out of ten he succeeded in breaking through his enemies' lines and reaching his favorite corner, only, however, to be at once captured and ignominiously evicted. His hop, hop, hop, on deck was curious to watch, but the sound of it overhead at night was ridiculously irritating, and no one mourned very much when he took his voluntary departure.

DUEL WITH CUTLASSES.

The recent duel with cutlasses in Paris between two Hungarian swordsmen has caused a writer in the Gaulois to look up precedents in the matter of such encounters, says Galignani's Messenger. He finds that it is ten years since a like duel took place. Then a young Parisian, although not familiar with the weapon, accepted a challenge to fight an Austrian, who made the proposition, the latter being ignorant of the use of the rapier.

In principle a Frenchman has always the right to refuse a duel with the ordinary cutlass, even though he has served in a cavalry regiment, and even in the meetings between two officers or non-commissioned officers of such a cavalry regiment, the rapier remains the only arm recognized in France. The case of two foreigners fighting with cutlasses in France has, however, been of tolerably frequent occurrence, this being accounted for by the fact that in Austria, Germany and Russia, the cutlass is the proper weapon, and it is even used in Spain, where the fine art of using the rapier is so thoroughly taught and understood.

Threw Away His Canes.

Mr. D. Wiley, ex-postmaster, Black Creek, N. Y., was so badly affected with rheumatism that he was only able to hobble around with canes, and even then it caused him great pain. After using Chamerlain's Pain Balm he was so much improved that he threw away his canes. He said this liniment did him more good than all other medicines and treatment put together. For sale at 75 cents a bottle by all druggists. Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

—Gardening tools at Cheapside.

ROYAL SCALP FOOD,
Price $1.00
6 Bottles, $5.00 Exp. Pd.

CURES BALDNESS, STOPS FALLING HAIR, CURES DANDRUFF, RESTORES FADED AND GRAY HAIR TO NATURAL COLOR AND VITALITY. PERFECTLY HARMLESS. WARRANTED. CLEAR AS WATER. NO SEDIMENT. NO LEAD, SULPHUR OR CHEMICALS

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HAIR FOOD.
NO DYE.
We feed the Hair that which it lacks and nature restores the color.

THEORY.

ROYAL SCALP FOOD destroys the diseased germs of the scalp and a healthy action is set up.

It contains the principal properties of the hair that are necessary to life without which it will not grow. It fertilizes the scalp the same as you do a field of corn and growth is certain. It invigorates the sluggish scalp, cleanses it and thoroughly eradicates all dandruff, which is the forerunner of baldness.

It is the ONLY remedy ever discovered that will restore the Life, Beauty and Natural Color to the hair without harm. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

SEND FOR FREE PAMPHLETS.

STATE AND LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

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The Great Muscle-Former

The nutritious elements of Beef that make muscle, sinew, and give strength, are supplied by

Johnston's Fluid Beef.

Largely used by Athletes when training.

Rats, according to a Russian showman who exhibits a tame troupe of the beasts, are more easily taught than dogs; they have a more retentive ear for language and greater adaptability than any other animals. Louise Michel, who is also fond of rats, has discovered many virtues in them. They have respect for the aged, family feeding, and compassion for the unfortunate.

—Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers is the best, handiest, safest, surest, cleanest, most economical and satisfactory dye ever invented.

—Sheffield cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

A psalter printed on vellum in 1450 for the Benedictine monastry of Sankt Jakob at Mainz, the third book from the Mainz press and the second book printed with a date, is offered for sale in Mr. Quaritch's Liturgical catalogue for $26,250. No other copy has appeared in the market for almost a hundred years. It is far rarer than the Mazarine Bible, the first book ever printed.

Weak and Nervous

Whenever the body has been weakened by disease, it should be built up by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this:

"About two years ago I suffered with a very severe attack of inflammation of the bowels. When I began to recover I was in a very weak and nervous condition, and suffered intensely with neuralgia pains in my head, which caused loss of sleep, and having no appetite, I

Became Very Thin

and weak. Fortunately a friend who had used Hood's Sarsaparilla with great benefit, kindly recommended me to try it. I did so and a perfect cure has been effected. I am now as well as I ever was, and I would not be without Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house for anything." MRS. G. KERN, 245 Manning Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the Only
True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

$10 REWARD.

The above mentioned reward is hereby offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons breaking the glass of the window of any unoccupied house or other, in the City of Victoria, or damaging in any way any portion thereof, or of the premises appertaining thereto, or removing therefrom any article belonging to the said premises, or defacing injuring or destroying any street sign or other property belonging to the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

By order.

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President Milne of New York State Normal Colleges, says its definitions are best to be found anywhere. Scores of critics say the same.

Its Etymologies are Sound.

They are especially commended by the Atlantic Monthly, Boston, the Westminster Gazette, London, Sunday School Times, Philadelphia, and scores of others.

It is a Government Authority.

It is in use in all the departments of the United States Government at Washington, and all the departments of the Dominion of Canada. Government experts give it the preference on all disputed points.

It is Adopted in the Public Schools

of Canada and the United States. Its new educational features are extremely valuable in training pupils to a correct use of words, capitals, hyphens, etc. Its illustrations are superb. Its tables of coins, weights and measures, plants, animals, etc., are exhaustive and cannot be found elsewhere.

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The London Times says: "The merits of the Standard Dictionary are indisputable and are abundantly attested by a large number of unimpeachable authorities."

The New York Herald says: "The Standard Dictionary is a triumph in the art of publication....It is the most satisfactory and complete dictionary yet printed."

The St. James's Budget (Gazette), London, says: "The Standard Dictionary should be the pride of literary Americans, as it is the admiration of literary England."

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LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that we intend to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Board for the City of Victoria for a transfer of the license held by us to sell spirituous and fermented liquors on the premises known as the "Regent Saloon," situate on the south-west corner of Johnson and Douglas streets, Victoria, to Frederick M. Ketler, of the city of Victoria.

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 14th, 1896.

SWITZER & McCLUSKEY,

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, I shall apply for a transfer of the license now held by me to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at The Hall, situate at No. 139 Fort street, to Joseph Carpenter.

JAMES McCANDLISH.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 9, 1896.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government Street, Victoria.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.

The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,

Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 109 Johnson street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B. C.

SCAVENGERS.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner of Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone, 130.

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WALTHAM WATCHES, $7.

In solid silver cases, guaranteed for five years.

S. A. STODDART,

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c., New Main Spring, 75c.; Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25. And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years.

WANTS.

WANTED—Position as general servant; best of references. Address "E. T.," Times office. fe5-2t

WANTED—To purchase on the instalment plan, a cottage, with not less than 2 lots, ten minutes' walk from Christ Church cathedral. South side preferred. State lowest price, and location. P.O. Times office. fe5-3t

WANTED—By March 1st, a small furnished cottage, within 15 minutes' walk of the postoffice. Address, stating terms, "House," Times office. fe1

WANTED—Twenty-five men at Beaver Lake. Wages 25 cents an hour. Board, $5 a week. Walkely, King & Casey.

WANTED—Farmers and builders to leave their orders at Shore's hardware store, 57 Johnson street. de29-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—$1,000 appropriation in Building Society. Address "W.," Box 385, City. fe5-6

FOR SALE CHEAP—Two heavy teams, harness and wagons. Apply to J. West, 50 Vancouver st. fe4-1w

FOR SALE—New and second hand sealing boats, anchor and chain, water casks, stove and set stern davits. Apply at Grant's wharf. ja17-1m

TO LET.

FOR BUSINESS MAN—Bedroom to let, with fire, 91 Fort street. Or with use of kitchen for married couple. fe5-3t

TO RENT—A shop situate on wharf st.; suitable for blacksmith or cooper. Apply North Pacific Saloon, wharf street. ja31-1w

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE VICTORIA HOTEL is now ready for the reception of guests. Has been thoroughly renovated and placed in first-class condition. Meal tickets, $4. J. Byrne, Proprietor. fe5-3t

THE DANISH PLAY "Store Bededay's Aften," and Social Dance, in "Valhalla" hall, Thursday, Feb. 6, 8 p.m. sharp. Collis & Beard's orchestra. Admission, gents 25c., ladies free. fe5-2t

A RARE TREAT for the people of Victoria. The celebrated painting "Christ Before Pilate," by N. A. Primus, now on exhibition in A. O. U. W. hall, Yates street, every afternoon and evening from 4 o'clock until 9 p.m. Painted on canvas 21 feet long, 14 feet high; 40 life-size figures. Descriptive lecture every half hour. Admission 25c. fe5-1m

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

NINTH DAY.

Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1896.

Mr. Booth, Speaker pro tem., took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. J. H. Sweet.

Mr. McGregor presented a petition praying for the incorporation of Sanden Water & Light Company.

Mr. Hunter—For the Rossland Water & Light Company praying for a private act.

Mr. Rogers—For W. H. Armstrong and others for the privilege of operating traction engines on the Cariboo wagon road.

Mr. Graham moved for a return of all reports for the year 1895 made by Mr. Burnyeat with regard to explorations in East Yale.

QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS.

Mr. Williams asked the Hon. the Attorney-General: Is it the intention of the government to introduce at the present session, legislation referring to the transfer of real estate and the registration of titles to lands?

Hon. Mr. Eberts replied that the matter is now under consideration by the government.

Mr. Williams asked the Hon. the minister of finance: 1. What was the date of payment of $7,500 to the Commissioner appointed for the revision and consolidation of the statutes? 2. What were the disbursements paid thereout by the Commissioner? 3. Who paid expenses in connection with printing and binding the first report of the Commissioner. 4. What was the cost of printing and binding same?

Hon. Mr. Turner replied: 1. 2nd July, $3,500; 6th September $750; 4th December $750; 7th January, $2,500. 2. No statement has bene furnished by the commissioner. 3. The government. 4. The printing was done at the government office, partly by the regular staff, of which no separate account has been kept. Additional printers were employed at a cost of $1,270.09. The paper cost approximately $175. The cost of binding 150 copies amounted to $167.50.

Mr. Helmcken asked the Hon. the Attorney-General: 1. Is it a fact that during the recess of this house any County Court appeals have been heard at the city of New Westminster before a court constituted of one Supreme Court judge and the judge of the county court of the district? 2. Have any Divisional Court appeals been heard, either at the city of Vancouver, or the city of New Westminster before a court so constituted? 3. If so, was the said court or either of them so constituted with the sanction of the government, and under what authority?

Hon. Mr. Eberts replied: 1. Yes, one County Court appeal was heard at New Westminster before a court so constituted, the appeal being from a judgment of the county court judge of Yale, who had acted in the absence of the county court judge of Westminster; and another appeal was heard there from the county court judge before two judges of the supreme court. 2. No. 3. The government gave no sanction to and had no knowledge of the holding of the above courts.

Mr. Semlin asked the hon. the minister of finance: 1. Has the provincial auditor examined the accounts of the road superintendent of East Lillooet during the year 1895, or any part of said year? 2. Has the government received a report from the auditor or government agent for Lillooet referring to such accounts?

Hon. Mr. Turner replied in the affirmative to both questions.

Mr. Walkem asked when the order-in-council with regard to the appointment of the commissioner to revise the statutes would be brought down.

Hon. Mr. Turner replied—Probably tomorrow.

PUBLIC BILLS.

On the house reaching the public bills Mr. Kitchen asked why the house could not proceed with at least some o the bills revised by the commissioner, so as to expedite matters, but the Attorney-General pointed out that he considered Mr. Kitchen somewhat inconsistent, as the other day he did not want to go on with these measures, and as soon as the government decided in that direction Mr. Kitchen wanted to deal with the bills.

Hon. Mr. Eberts moved for the discharge of the bills.—Carried.

INTESTATE ESTATES ACT.

This bill was committed, Mr. Stoddart in the chair, and was reported complete without amendments.

ROYAL INLAND HOSPITAL.

This bill was committed, Major Mutter in the chair, and was reported complete with some slight alterations.

PUBLIC SCHOOL REPORT.

Hon. Col. Baker presented the annual report of the public schools.

He also brought down the return dealing with the appointment of the commissioner to revise the statutes.

The order is dated 9th March, 1895, and reads as follows: "The committee in council in pursuance of bill No. 5 of the statutes of last session, intituled 'An act to authorize the revision of the statutes,' recommend that a commission under the great seal of the province issue to the Hon. Theodore Davie, chief justice of the province, constituting him a commissioner for revising and consolidating a new edition of the laws of the province of British Columbia and of the laws of England in force and applicable to this province."

DAIRYING BILL.

Hon. Mr. Turner, with a view to obtaining further information on the subject, moved that the order for the second reading of this bill be discharged, and the bill referred to a special committee composed of Messrs. Mutter, Booth, Adams, Kitchen and Kidd to report.

HOMESTEAD BILL.

On motion of Mr. Walkem, this bill was read a second time without debate. The provisions of the amendment were published in yesterday's issue.

The house then adjourned.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Helmcken—To introduce a bill to amend the wages act, 1894.

Mr. Semlin—For a return containing the report of the provincial auditor in reference to accounts of the road superintendent of East Lillooet.

Mr. Williams—Whereas this legislature on the 30th day of March, 1894, by resolution expressed an opinion that it was highly desirable and necessary that one of the supreme court judges should reside in Vancouver judicial district and that the Dominion government should be urged to direct, in case another supreme court judge should be appointed, that he should be appointed to reside in Vancouver judicial district; and whereas this legislature at its session of 1894-5 passed a resolution that the government should introduce legislation for the purpose of enforcing the residence of a supreme court judge at Vancouver city; and whereas in compliance with the last recited resolution legislation was introduced and passed; and whereas doubts exist as to the efficacy of such legislation; and whereas a vacancy now exists in the judiciary of the supreme court of this province; and whereas it is desirable that the judge to be appointed to fill such vacancy should be required to reside at the city of Vancouver: Therefore, be it resolved, that this government urge upon the Dominion government the desire of this legislature that the judge to be appointed to fill the vacancy in the judiciary of the supreme court of this province should be compelled to reside at the city of Vancouver or in the immediate neighborhood thereof.

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT.

Mr. Semlin—At what expense was the office of mining recorder moved from Richfield to Barkerville (i. e., winter quarters)? 2. Was there any opposition to such removal on the part of the people living there? 3. Why was this office so removed? 4. Is the assayer employed at Barkerville competent to assay refractory ores? 5. Has this assayer ever passed an examination for assaying? 6. At what cost were the chlorination works erected? 7. Does the government own the reduction works on Island Mountain? If so, have they been leased to any parties, and what rental is to be paid, also the term for which the lease is to be held and by whom?

Mr. Macpherson—Are there any physicians receiving government aid where more than one practise in the same district? 2. If any, how many? 3. If any, name and district? 4. If any at whose request were such grant or grants and appointment or appointments made? 5. If by petition from residents of district, gives names on such petition.

Mr. Rithet—Whereas a resolution is before this house pointing out the urgent necessity for a vessel to render assistance to vessels and their crews in case of shipwreck on the west coast of Vancouver Island; and whereas in order to render such service of the greatest utility, it is desirable that telegraphic communication should be maintained with as little interruption as practicable; and whereas the telegraph line now existing between Victoria and Carmanah Point on the west coast of Vancouver Island is maintained and operated by a private company, and communication is frequently interrupted for long intervals on account of the wires being down; and whereas this service is one which is of the greatest public importance and necessity, and might be made of greater utility and efficiency if managed and controlled by some of the departments of the Dominion government at Victoria instead of as at present:

Be it resolved, that a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor requesting him to press upon the Dominion government the desirability of placing the telegraph line and service between Victoria and Carmanah Point under the direct management and control of some department of the Dominion government at Victoria, with a view to its greater efficiency and utility in the public interest, humane as well as commercial.

STARVING PARIS DOCTORS.

The New York World says: A double suicide which shocked Paris the other day brought to the public the financial straits in which, it is said, the majority of the physicians in that city live. Dr. Arnard de Langlard, an old physician, who had been decorated by the government for brave conduct during the cholera epidemic many years ago, committed suicide with his wife because his practise had dwindled to the vanishing point, and starvation was staring them in the face.

In commenting upon the tragedy, several newspapers asserted that in Paris not more than one doctor out of five is able to make more than the barest living. Among the causes of this poverty among physicians is the destitution of most of their patients. Medical science has made such great strides, too, that maladies of all sorts are more quickly cured, and such precautions are taken to prevent the spread of contagious diseases that epidemics are becoming practically unknown. The number of doctors, on the other hand, has rapidly increased. Another reason why there is not practice enough to go around is that in many hospitals the people can be treated for nothing, or at a very nominal figure. Many of these hospitals have training schools which are free, in which are taught the rudiments of medicine and surgery. These schools are largely attended and many sick people are taken in hand at their own homes by some member of the family who has profited by this instruction.

One Honest Man.

Dear Editor:—Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest, home cure, by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, sexual weakness, night losses and weak shrunken parts. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, and thank heaven I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp. L. A. Edwards, Jarvis, Ont.

Muggins—I went to two parties last night and lost my umbrella.

Buggins—I went to three balls yesterday and I haven't seen my watch since.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

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Extra copies of the Times Annual are now ready. Get one. 400 pages. 25cents.

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Best for whiteness and sweetness of the clothes—good for fine laces—linens!—coarse or fine goods. YOU WILL LIKE IT. EVERYONE DOES.

REV. R. TROTTER'S SERMON.

To the Editor: The Rev. Ralph Trotter preached a sermon at Calvary Baptist church on Sunday last, and the full report thereof published in your paper of Tuesday, leaves it incumbent upon some one of the community to take issue with the gentleman, if not upon the points raised in his discourse, at least upon the manner in which he brought them before the public. Taking first his remarks upon the social evil—a condition, by the bye, which has prevailed at all times, in all countries, since the foundation of Babylon, a condition moreover for which complete remedy has never been discovered—was it decent that he should place in plain language before the minds of women and children, what is a subject tabooed even amongst respectable matured men? Was it Christian that he as a minister of the Gospel should refer to one of the sisterhood to which Magdalen belonged as "our jade of the open door?" Christ bade Magdalen to sin no more, but this man, professedly a follower of the Great Master, has nothing but contumely for the unfortunates that have fallen. And now as to his conduct as a citizen. Knowing that the evils to which he referred existed in such flagrant violation of the law, why did not he avail himself of his rights as a citizen to make the usual complaints required by the law for the abolition of such evils? He was cognizant of their existence, but he did nothing to bring the condition of affairs to the knowledge of those whose duty it is to remedy them, preferring rather to increase the sensation of his homily to the public by the additional spice of suggesting collusion on the part of the police. As a citizen he is further wanting in his duty, when he publicly charges that two officers of the police force entered a house of ill fame and stayed there over an hour, because in making such charge he is wanting in common honesty in that he failed to satisfy himself, previous to making the charge, that their duty did not call them there. He could easily have satisfied himself upon this point by referring to their superior officers, and for him to contend that under no circumstances would they be justified in making such a stay, shows a most lamentable ignorance of the most ordinary police routine. In regard to his querulous complaint about being requested to move on, under penalty of having the police called, I need only refer him to the incidents that followed Jack the Ripper's appearance in London, or for an example nearer home, to the mysterious fate of Mattie Crowe. And now as to his capacity as a detective: He expatiated at length upon the case of an unfortunate young man, who having won some $1178 in the Chinese lottery, succeeded in collecting but $400 of the amount. He gave a further dissertation upon the means taken by that same young man to compel payment of the money, and in doing so once more implicates the police. A very sad story truly, but not quite so pathetic when the true facts of the case are known. That same young man, acting in collusion with certain members of the Yuen Lee lottery company, had in the course of some six weeks previous to the date when payment of this particular ticket was refused, succeeded in defrauding, (and I use the term advisedly,) the various lottery agencies out of sums aggregating considerably over $2,000, and when he overreached himself by placing a ticket that was to win over $1,000 with an agency whose worldly possessions did not equal a twentieth of the amount, he endeavored to force the other agents to liquidate his claim by many and various threats. So much for his ability as a detective. And now one last word to Mr. Trotter. I will not extenuate nor set down aught in malice, but twice in his sermon these words occur: "We bought a cigar for 15 cents." Does he wish to palliate his terrible offence of encouraging the use of that vile weed tobacco, or does he wish to recall to us those lines of Hudibras:

"The devil did grin,
For his darling sin
Is pride that apes humility."

SENIUS.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed on exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

The world seems twisted now and then,
We hope 'twill straighten pretty soon,
The girls are trying to be men
And January thinks she's June.

—"Odoroma" imparts beauty to the teeth, fragrance to the breath and health to the gums.

—Coal hods at Cheapside. *

—Cretonnes, muslins, art muslins and other drapery materials at reduced prices. Weiler Bros. *

"LOOK IT UP."

Yes, dear reader, they have been "looking it up," and now that the HOUSES ARE LET, EXCEPT THE BIG ONE, we are turning our attention to the arable acreage that we offer at prices to defy competition.

Yes, MOUNT TOLMIE ESTATE, values have suffered, but by a favorable financial arrangement we are meeting the drop in prices.

We must pay our past due taxes or be "SOLD UP."

Call for map and get particulars of FIVE and TEN acre plots, all ready for the plow, that will produce anything that will grow on Vancouver Island.

J. H. BROWNLEE,
Financial Agent.
Rooms 38 and 39,
Board of Trade Building.

Notice.

Belleville Street, between McClure Street and Birdcage Walk is closed to Public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer

BY-LAW

Respecting the Assessment Roll.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:—

1. It is hereby declared that a distinction for the purpose of assessment shall be made between land and improvements situate within the municipal limits of the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

2. Land situate within the said limits shall be estimated for the purpose of assessment at its actual cash value, as it would be appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor.

3. Improvements situate within the said limits shall be estimated for the purpose of assessment at fifty per cent. of their actual cash value, as they would be appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor.

4. The Assessor shall begin to make the assessment on or before the fifth Friday in January, and complete the same on or before the third Tuesday in April, and the assessment shall be made on the said third Tuesday in April in each year.

5. The Assessment Roll shall be returned by the Assessor to the Clerk of the Municipality on or before the fourth Saturday in April in each year.

6. In the construction of this by-law the expression "land" and "improvements" shall have respectively the meanings given to them in Sec. 2 of the "Municipal Act, 1892."

7. The "Assessment By-Law, 1894," and any by-law or by-laws containing any provision or provisions which may be inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this by-law, is and are hereby repealed in so far only as the same are so inconsistent or repugnant, so that full force and effect shall be given to the provisions of this by-law, but not otherwise.

8. This by-law may be cited as "The Assessment By-Law, 1896."

Passed the Municipal Council on the 27th day of January, 1896.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council this 28th day of January, 1896.

(L.S.) ROBERT BEAVEN,
Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1896, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any part thereof quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

LIBERAL PLATFORM

....ADOPTED BY THE....

NATIONAL LIBERAL CONVENTION,

OTTAWA, JUNE, 1893.

We, the Liberal party of Canada, in convention assembled, declare:

1.—FREER TRADE—REDUCED TAXATION.

That the customs tariff of the Dominion should be based, not as it is now, upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service;

That the existing tariff, founded upon an unsound principle, and used, as it has been by the government, as a corrupting agency wherewith to keep themselves in office, has developed monopolies, trusts and combinations;

It has decreased the value of farm and other landed property;

It has oppressed the masses to the enrichment of a few;

It has checked immigration;

It has caused great loss of population;

It has discriminated with Great Britain.

In these and many other ways it has occasioned great public and private injury, all of which evils must continue to grow in intensity as long as the present tariff system remains in force.

That the highest interests of Canada demand the removal of this obstacle to our country's progress, by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade, and hasten the return of prosperity to our people.

That to that end, the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government;

That it should be so adjusted as to make free, or to bear as lightly as possible upon, the necessaries of life, and should be so arranged as to promote freer trade with the whole world, more particularly with Great Britain and the United States.

We believe that the results of the protective system have grievously disappointed thousands of people who honestly supported it, and that the country, in the light of experience, is now prepared to declare for a sound fiscal policy.

The issue between the two political parties on this question is now clearly defined.

The government themselves admit of the failure of their fiscal policy, and now profess their willingness to make some changes; but they say that such changes must be based only on the principle of protection.

We denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound, and unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the burdens under which the country labors.

This issue we unhesitatingly accept, and upon it we await with the fullest confidence the verdict of the electors of Canada.

2.—ENLARGED MARKETS —RECIPROCITY.

That having regard to the prosperity of Canada and the United States as adjoining countries, with many mutual interests, it is desirable that there should be the most friendly relations and broad and liberal trade intercourse between them;

That the interests alike of the Dominion and of the Empire would be materially advanced by the establishing of such relations;

That the period of the old reciprocity treaty was one of marked prosperity to the British North American colonies;

That the pretext under which the government appealed to the country in 1891 respecting negotiation for a treaty with the United States was misleading and dishonest and intended to deceive the electorate;

That no sincere effort has been made by them to obtain a treaty, but that, on the contrary, it is manifest that the present government, controlled as they are by monopolies and combines, are not desirous of securing such a treaty;

That the first step towards obtaining the end in view, is to place a party in power who are sincerely desirous of promoting a treaty on terms honorable to both countries;

That a fair and liberal reciprocity treaty would develop the great natural resources of Canada, would enormously increase the trade and commerce between the two countries, would tend to encourage friendly relations between the two people would remove many causes which have in the past provoked irritation and trouble to the governments of both countries, and would promote those friendly relations between the Empire and the Republic which afford the best guarantee for peace and prosperity;

And the Liberal party is prepared to enter into negotiations with a view of obtaining such a treaty, including a well considered list of manufactured articles, and we are satisfied that any treaty so arranged will receive the assent of Her Majesty's government, without whose approval no treaty can be made.

3.—PURITY OF ADMINISTRATION —CONDEMN CORRUPTION.

That the convention deplores the gross corruption in the management and expenditure of public moneys which for years past has existed under the rule of the Conservative party, and the revelations of which by the different parliamentary committees of inquiry have brought about disgrace upon the fair name of Canada.

The government, which profited politically by these expenditures of public moneys of which the people have been defrauded, and which, nevertheless, have never punished the guilty parties, must be held responsible for the wrongdoing. We arraign the government for retaining in office a minister of the Crown proved to have accepted very large contributions of money for election purposes from the funds of a railway company, which, while paying the political contributions to him, a member of the government, with one hand, was receiving government subsidies with the other.

The conduct of the minister and the approval of his colleagues after the proof became known to them are calculated to degrade Canada in the estimation of the world and deserve the severe condemnation of the people.

4.—DEMAND STRICTEST ECONOMY—DECREASED EXPENDITURE.

We cannot but view with alarm the large increase of the public debt and of the controllable annual expenditure of the Dominion and the consequent undue taxation of the people under the governments that have been continuously in power since 1878, and we demand the strictest economy in the administration of the government of the country.

5.—FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT — INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT.

That the convention regrets that by the action of the ministers and their supporters in parliament, in one case in which serious charges were made against a minister of the Crown, investigation was altogether refused, while in another case the charges preferred were altered and then referred to a commission appointed upon the advice of the minister, contrary to the well settled practice of parliament; and this convention affirms:

That it is the ancient and undoubted right of the house of commons to inquire into all matters of public expenditure, and into all such charges of misconduct in office against ministers of the Crown, and the reference of such matters to royal commissions created upon the advice of the accused is at variance with the due responsibility of ministers of the house of commons, and tends to weaken the authority of the house over the executive government, and this convention affirms that the powers of the people's representatives in this regard should on all fitting occasions be upheld.

6.—THE LAND FOR THE SETTLER—NOT FOR THE SPECULATOR.

That in the opinion of this convention the sales of public lands of the Dominion should be to actual settlers only, and not to speculators, upon reasonable terms of settlement, and in such areas as can be reasonably occupied and cultivated by the settler.

7—OPPOSE THE DOMINION FRANCHISE ACT—FAVOR THE PROVINCIAL FRANCHISE.

That the Franchise Act since its introduction has cost the Dominion treasury over a million of dollars, besides entailing a heavy expenditure to both political parties;

That each revision involves an additional expenditure of a further quarter of a million;

That this expenditure has prevented an annual revision, as originally intended, in the absence of which young voters entitled to the franchise have, in numerous instances, been prevented from exercising their natural rights;

That it has failed to secure uniformity, which was the principal reason assigned for its introduction;

That it has produced gross abuses by partizan revising barristers appointed by the government of the day;

That its provisions are less liberal than those existing in many provinces of the Dominion, and that in the opinion of this convention the act should be repealed, and we should revert to the provincial franchise.

8—AGAINST THE GERRYMANDER —THE COUNTY BOUNDARIES SHOULD BE PRESERVED

That by the Gerrymander Acts, the electoral divisions for the return of members to the house of commons have been so made as to prevent a fair expression of the opinion of the country at the general elections, and to secure to the party now in power a strength out of all proportion greater than the number of electors supporting them would warrant. To put an end to this abuse, to make the house of commons a fair exponent of public opinion, and to preserve the historic continuity of counties, it is desirable that in the formation of electoral divisions, county boundaries should be preserved, and that in no case parts of different counties should be put in one electoral division.

9.—THE SENATE DEFECTIVE—AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.

The present constitution of the senate is inconsistent with the federal principle in our system of government, and is in other respects defective, as it makes the senate independent of the people and uncontrolled by the public opinion of the country, and should be so amended as to bring it in harmony with the principles of popular government.

10—QUESTION OF PROHIBITION—A DOMINION PLEBISCITE.

That whereas public attention is at present much directed to the consideration of the admittedly great evils of intemperance, it is desirable that the mind of the people should be clearly ascertained on the question of prohibition by means of a Dominion plebiscite.

FEBRUARY.

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JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER,
Room 7, - Board of Trade Building.

The Daily Times.

MANITOBA'S CASE.

Several different reports have been sent out from Ottawa in regard to the draft of the remedial bill said to have been agreed upon by the ministry. It is also reported that no draft has yet been agreed upon, and that the matter is left in abeyance until the "boss" comes back from Cape Breton. Meantime Bishop Labrecque intimates in his circular to the priests of Charlevoix that the measure is to receive the approval of the ecclesiastical authorities, and it is not difficult to judge from that fact what its general character will be. The ecclesiastical authorities will certainly not give their approval to a bill of any milder character than that reported the other day as decided upon. Supposing it is true that the government proposes to legislate so as to restore separate schools in Manitoba, place them under the control of a Catholic board of education, exempt separate school supporters from taxation for public schools, and make contributions to the separate schools from the school lands fund, there will be a very good chance of the Dominion and provincial authorities coming into conflict. Manitoba has very strongly pronounced against Dominion interefrence; the recent election showed that at least three-fourths of the people of the province are opposed to the restoration of separate schools. If the Dominion parliament accepts the legislation to be proposed by the government, then a very dangerous situation may be brought about. What Manitoba Conservatives think of the proposed scheme is indicated by the utterances of Dr. Harrison, an ex-premier of the province, who was asked by a Free Press reporter for his opinion on the draft bill mentioned in the Ottawa dispatches. The interview is thus reported in the Free Press:—

"It won't do. We cannot go back to the old system. The people of this country will not stand it," replied the doctor.

Then the doctor took up the paper and read, "Catholic board of public instruction," "restoration of Catholics supporting such schools exempt from paying taxes to the public schools."

"These are things which we have decided against. They cannot be reintroduced. We cannot go back to the plan of handing over the funds to a separate school board, the chairman of which looks to His Grace of St. Boniface for instruction."

"How would you prevent it?"

"My idea would be to make all the schools come up to a standard in three things: qualifications of teachers, uniform government inspection, and uniform curriculum, including text books. Then when the schools had fulfilled these conditions and had taught the subjects of the curriculum the specified numbers of hours per day, they would be entitled to the government grant. Now, as to the religious exercises, suppose the half hour or hour, after the conclusion of the purely secular work prescribed, be given over to the trustees to do with as they see fit. If the majority of the section is Catholic, they will elect Catholic trustees, and the exercises during that hour will be Catholic; if Protestant, vice versa. Or, as would probably be the case in a large number of schools, there would be no religious exercises at all, and the regular work would go right on up to the close of the school hours. Of course there would be a conscience clause to let those go who did not wish to remain. This seems to me a fair plan. We are all willing to give to Roman Catholics every right we enjoy, but we do not see why they should have special privileges. As solving the question on these lines, I believe the plan I have just outlined would be satisfactory, and I know it would be fair."

Of one thing the public may be sure; the dispute will not end with the passage of a remedial bill by the parliament at Ottawa. What will come after it would be rash to predict.

In an article sounding the praises of protection the Fraser Valley Champion says: "It is well known, of course that the producers of Washington and Oregon have been in great distress for some time back, compared to which the hard times in the province might almost be considered prosperity, and it is equally certain that the only thing that protected our people in the better prices current in B. C., was and is the tariff against American produce." The producers of Washington and Oregon have a very high degree of protection, and how can it be that in spite of it they are "in distress." Is it possible that there are times when protection does not protect? If so, how far off is the time when British Columbia will have the same experience as Washington and Oregon?

The rumor that Sir Oliver Mowat will leave his present position and take a prominent part in Dominion politics has been revived for about the hundredth time. It would be foolish to give the report any credence until Sir Oliver confirms it himself. The Liberals are not in distress, like their opponents, and feel no need of calling on any person for extra help.

THE SITUATION AT OTTAWA.

Since the so-called reorganization of the ministry, the political condition of the government has not improved.

Though Sir Charles Tupper has been received with considerable enthusiasm in Cape Breton, Charlevoix has been lost, and the political significance of the latter event is felt to be of much more importance than the former.

Reports from Ontario and the west have reached the capital that no general enthusiasm is felt, and that the Tupper boom is not growing with as much rapidity as his friends had expected.

Several of the utterances of Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., during his campaign are felt to have been indiscreet, and intended in the first place to belittle his old colleagues and exalt himself, and in the present dangerous matter of anti-remedial legislation, to thoroughly identify himself with the Church party.

It cannot be denied that the section of the people hitherto supporting the government are becoming quite distinctly divided into two parties, those willing to do and think anything for remedial legislation and the government, and those who refuse to accept remedial legislation at any price.

At one time it was hoped that Sir Charles, sr., would cast such a glamor over the landscape that remedial legislation would sink out of sight. But his big scheme and promises of closer political and trade relations with Great Britain are more or less vague, and may be as unreal as the promises made in the days when he did so much to help his party back into power.

In the midst of it all parliament is waiting for Sir Charles to come back from his campaigning tour. Ask a question as to when this thing or the other will be done, and the answer invariably is, "Not till Sir Charles gets back—perhaps in a couple of weeks." It is a weak and pitiful thing to see an assemblage of men loitering day by day through trivial business, and delaying the matter for which parliament was called together—till the boss gets back.

More than one is asking the question whether his advice, when he comes back, may be relied upon as sound, or likely to get the party out of its trouble. It is accepted everywhere that he is a powerful stumper, and a great fighter in the house, but everyone knows that in the old days it was not his head that made the plans. Indeed, in planning, he was a very poor third to Sir John A. Macdonald and John Henry Pope, who were wonderfully astute men.

Can he, coming almost as a stranger to the house and much out of sympathy with the details of politics, immediately assume, with much hope of success, what will be practically the dictatorship of the Conservative party, twenty-five per cent. of the representatives of which in parliament are in more or less open revolt on account of the proposed legislation.

Can he successfully, as a champion of the remedial order, coax or coerce the electors of his own party, the majority of whom are thoroughly opposed to the remedial legislation? At the present time, had he succeeded to the leadership under the most advantageous circumstances, and with his party a unit regarding his policy, it might have required all his ability to carry a general election. With the extraordinary circumstances of to-day, it is doubtful if he can either succeed in carrying remedial legislation in the house, or successfully defend it in the country.—Toronto Star, Conservative.

THE CITY'S MORALS.

To the Editor:—Having been greatly interested in the full report given in your columns of the Rev. Ralph Trotter's sermon, will you kindly allow me to suggest that all right thinking well wishers of the city's best interests rally round and support him to the utmost of their ability, as no doubt all those who participate in or make gain out of the ghastly evils he so forcibly exposes will band themselves together to defeat or minimize his efforts.

It appears that the readiest means of rendering him efficient aid, binding together the best sentiment of the whole community, is that all ministers of the city, without distinction of creed, take up this question, calling together the office bearers of their churches and then lay the matter before their congregations, that there may be united action taken to strengthen the hands of their brother who has been led to risk much in daring to enter into a public conflict with these gambling hells and houses of ill fame, all of which appear to have been allowed to set at naught the common law of our land so openly and flagrantly that they dare threaten to call the aid of our police against respectable pedestrians. Shall this continue?

AN ELDER.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

To the Editor:—Apropos of the present question agitating the community, "Pity it is," says the great Roger Ascham, writing many years ago, "that commonly more care is had, yea, and that among commonly wise men, to find out rather a cunning man for their horse than a cunning man for their child." The same thought was echoed by Ascot Hope a hundred years afterward in the words: "There are some who send their sons to school with as little thought as they send their foals to grass and, the thing once done, seem more concerned for the welfare of the latter than the former."

I lately came across a work written by one L. M. Stretch, M. A., in the year 1816. He says, "If we want to know the causes of all the absurd methods in education of youth, they may be traced to the one source—the low prices at first established and still continued to the masters of schools when to all other masters and artists whatsoever the prices have increased. To them only the stipend is the same as in the days of Henry VIII. Larger wages are given to the men who break and train their dogs and horses than to those under whose direction their children are to be formed either for good or evil, to happiness or misery, for the rest of their days."

And, Mr. Editor, those men are right. A good teacher should be the best paid public worker in the commonwealth. The paltry dollars saved by paring teachers' salaries is economy of a most false nature. Men of judgment will consider twice before striking at the root of all. TRUE PROGRESS.

Victoria, Feb. 6.

—Pocket knives, scissors, etc., a specialty at Shore's Hardware. *

It Just Amounts To This:

Our establishment is the most expensive of its kind in the Province. We carry a general stock of Housefurnishings—Furniture, Carpets, Linoleums, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, etc We have marked all our goods down to bedrock—yes, below bedrock. We can't begin to quote prices—our stock is too large for that; but we want you to come and see us. We want you to inspect our goods before you buy elsewhere. We believe we can sell to you—if we can't we would like to know the reason why. Kindly accept this as a personal invitation to call at our store. We will welcome you most cordially and show you every attention.

B. C. Furniture Co., Government Street. **JACOB SEHL,** Manager.

WHO PAYS THE SCHOOL TAX?

To the Editor: The cry has gone abroad that our system of education is too expensive—that the burden is more than the country can bear. Is this true? Who started the cry? Was it the man or woman who owns possibly from $1,000 to $5,000 worth of property? I trow not. Such people generally have more children than town lots—they come in close communion with human nature, and early learn to give in behalf of the commonwealth in order to promote, not only their own prosperity, but the welfare of those who are to become their successors. It must, then, come from that class who are abundantly able to pay for the education of their children, and who, if there were forty high schools, would not avail themselves of that institution's opportunities, choosing rather to pay in select quarters for that which the custom of the land up to date provides for all, rich and poor alike, without price.

Let us see what the statistics of our own city say on this subject: (The following figures are approximate, but very nearly correct)—

There are about 3,050 people on the assessment roll—alive and dead. Of those that are living 2,672 live in the city of Victoria, 248 live in the province, and 130 are perfect absentee landlords.

Of these people the Victorians hold land assessed at $10,266,340, and have made improvements thereon amounting to $1,629,125, about one-sixth the value of their land. Those living within the province hold land assessed at $656,910; improvements, $67,905—almost one-tenth of the value of their land.

Our absentees hold land valued at $2,139,720; improvements, $128,675—about one-sixteenth of the value of their land.

The total amounts to $14,886,770, which is the assessed value of our city; but as improvements are not taxable for schools, we are left the sum of $13,062,970 on which we may impose a tax of two mills on the dollar for educational purposes.

Last year $13,062,970, at two mills, yielded us for schools $26,125.80; but there remained uncollected $4,112.56, leaving $22,031.24 from which there is a rebate of one-sixth for prompt payment; leaving $18,344.37. So that the assessment roll owes the school fund $4,112.56 when it is collected, and for which the city holds abundant security. By this we see that the arrearages due the school fund are almost equal to the reduction made by the city trustees.

Now, let us see what portion of this terrific tax the actual residents of the city pay.

Provincial residents pay $1,313.80; absentees, $4,279.44; citizens of our city, $12,708.86 total, $18,302.12. In other words the absentees pay $5,593.26, or $7.40 per capita; the citizens pay $12,708.86, or $4.76 per capita; thus showing that 32 1-2 per cent. of the city's contribution is paid by absentees, and 67 1-2 per cent. by residents of the city.

I want to say something in behalf of our trustees and will endeavor to show that it could not have been excessive taxation which prompted them to cry halt in expenditure:—

Mr. Hayward pays on....	$29,140	$38.20
Mr. Lovell	5,005	10 00
Charged to Mr. Saunders	30,130	60 20
Mr. Belyea pays on	4,560	9 00
Mr. McMicking	527	1 00
Mr. Yates	6,930	13 80
Mrs. Grant	850	1 60

The whole board, when we deduct one item, which has no business to be there, pays $93.60, or an average of $13.37 each. These gentlemen surely cannot groan under the burden of their taxation; then, for and in behalf of whom are they acting.

Another thing. Is it not peculiar that these gentlemen, knowing full well that there is no remuneration attached to the position of trustee should do one thing in particular which they have done? Let us consider. The government grants a per capita allowance of $10 on average daily attendance at our schools. We have about 120 children attending the high school, consequently that school's share is $1,200. Our trustees—our lovers of learning—immediately place upon their estimates for telephones a sum equal to five-twelfths, 41.73 per cent. of that school's share.

How delightfully the beauty of consistency is here exemplified. An institution struggling for life is cooly hastened on toward dissolution by its legal guardians, as follows:

The per capita grant from the government on average attendance at the high school amounts to $1200. It is quite safe to say that 50 per cent. of the pupils will be compelled to stop attendance on account of the tuition fee. If so, the fees collected will amount to $600; but the grant will fall to $600, leaving us still only $1200, which must all be expended to educate 60 pupils, where at present, for the same money, 120 are accommodated.

BANQUE.

—Good digestion means good appetite, but what's the use without good teeth—Use Odoroma for your teeth; it not only prevents decay, but preserves them permanently.

First editions of old English books, says the Westminster Gazette, sell well. "The Vicar of Wakefield," which cost £15 ten years ago, now brings £68; Herbert's "The Temple" has in eight years advanced from £50 to £210. The highest price in the year in American sales was George Washington's "Official Letters" (London 1795), his own copy, with his autograph. It brought £330.

Street Skirts and House Skirts.

All skirts should be interlined all through, from waist to hem with light weight Fibre Chamois. If it only comes part of the way the material falls in at the top, giving a very ugly effect. It will not add any noticeable weight but gives the folds and ripples that body and spring which they need all the way up, in order to have any good and lasting style. It should always be cut across the goods and tacked securely to the lining.

—Men's Mackintosh coats $12. Gilmore & McCandless. *

THE BUSY ANT.

T. T. Lovelace, of this city, who recently returned from the intercontinental railway survey through Central and South America, says one of the most interesting things to be seen in the tropics is the leaf-eating ants, which are found as far south as thirty-five degrees south latitude, which corresponds to the northern part of South Carolina in the United States.

"In the south latitude," says Mr. Lovelace, "I found one species entirely black and another with the head, middle segment and legs of a reddish brown color, while on Moro Island, nine degrees north latitude, I found one species entirely black and another entirely red. Here were two distinct species, apparently, of leaf-carriers, and, what was more singular, was the fact that Moro Island did not afford a single tree or bush for them to work on.

"The leaf-carrying ant is peculiar to tropical America. The two species occupy different nests; they are never seen in the same roadways, and they always enter different holes; but these ants are such great burrowers that one could not say positively that the formicaries do not communicate with each other underground.

"Both species," continued Mr. Lovelace, "have the same habits, save that the red fellows are the most industrious. The black fellows always 'knock off' work in the heat of the afternoon, while the red ones struggle along all day, although there were fewer workers to be seen in the paths between 12 and 4 o'clock. There being no trees on Moro Island to supply leaves for the ants, they gathered hay instead.

"A grass that grew close to the earth and produced short seed stalks was just coming in tassel. The seed heads were just peeping out from their enfolding leaves when I was there, and these heads of seed were the favorite harvest. I saw half-inch ants carrying seed stalks an inch long and of twice the weight of the carrier. They also cut off the grass leaves and carried them in, while moist crumbs of bread and vegetables were cut up and carried also.

"Very dry crumbs were ignored. I did not see them carry meat of any kind, and when I put a piece of freshly killed grasshopper in their path they refused to notice it. But certain bits of damp, rotten wood were carried into the nests as quickly as soft bread.

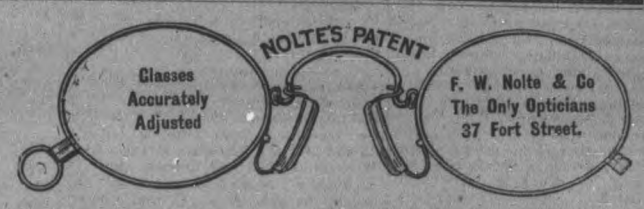
"While in Honduras an American told me that the leave cutting ant was to blame for much of the laziness of the natives, who do not try to make gardens or cultivate fruit trees because the ants destroy everything of that kind. However, the American solved the problem by keeping these ants away from his garden by digging a ditch around it and keeping water running through it, an effective barrier."—Kansas City Star.

ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES.

An electric locomotive of enormous strength has just been constructed for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, to be employed in hauling trains through a long tunnel underneath a portion of that city. The huge machine does its work well. It is in every way, says a New York reporter, a decisive triumph for American electrical and engineering skill. The work of building the ponderous machine was done by the General Electric Company at its works at Schenectady. The engines are made to run in either direction, and rival in size and weight the largest steam locomotives. They are symmetrical, even handsome, in appearance to the eye of the engineer, and are not disfigured by the series of humps and bumps to which we are accustomed on the steam locomotive. They are not playthings, as the following dimensions show: Number of trucks, two; weight on driving wheels, 192,000 (96 tons); number of driving wheels, eight; drawbar pull, 42,000 pounds; starting drawbar pull, 60,000 pounds; gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches; diameter of drivers, 62 inches outside of tires; length, 35 feet; heighth to top of cab, 14 feet 3 inches; extreme width, 9 feet 6¼ inches.

—The little daughter of Mr. Fred Webber, Holland, Mass., had a very bad cold and cough which he had not been able to cure with anything. I gave him a 75 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says W. P. Holden, merchant and postmaster at West Brimfield, and the next time I saw him he said it worked like a charm. This remedy is intended especially for acute throat and lung diseases, such as colds, croup and whooping cough, and it is famous for its cures. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains nothing injurious. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

—The best value for your money at Shore's Hardware. *



Re-Opened
Under New Management.
THE VICTORIA HOTEL
Is now ready for the reception of guests. The Victoria will be conducted as a first-class FAMILY HOTEL.
Rates reasonable—quoted on application.
First-class bar in connection.
JOSEPH BYRNE, Proprietor.
fe1-1m

Getting Ready For Spring.
In order to make room for a large consignment of Goods now on the way we have reduced in price the following:
Down Comforters,
Cretonnes,
Art Muslins,
Seamless Velvet Rugs,
Madras Muslins, &c.
It will pay you to buy these Goods, and you can be sure of getting real bargains at
WEILER BROS.

Chase & Sanborn's

Seal Brand Coffee
Universally accepted as the Leading Fine Coffee of the World.
The only Coffee served at the WORLD'S FAIR.
CHASE & SANBORN,
BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO

Medium.
Are you in trouble? Do you need assistance and advice? If so call on MRS. DR. MEARCHANT. She gives valuable information on all business, uniting the separated, and can talk to your spirit friends. Fees reasonable. New York Hotel. fe3-2w

Dominion Election.
OPPOSITION CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, No. 22 BROAD ST.
All persons opposed to the present Dominion Government, and who are willing to assist by their votes and influence in effecting a change of administration, are invited to call at the above address and leave their names with the secretary. Open day and evening.

Frequent Clearing Out Sales among Dry Goods Merchants have not yet resulted in Free Dry Goods; but it has placed first-class materials within the reach of all. So with
Book Binding.
You can now obtain first-class Bindings at less than half the former prices. No necessity to let your Magazines or Music become destroyed for want of a cover, when a few cents will give a cheap and serviceable binding.
Now is the time and 32 Langley St. the place.
Phil R. Smith,
PRINTER, BOOK BINDER and MANUFACTURING STATIONER.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER.
Mortgagee's Sale.
Under and by virtue of the powers contained in certain mortgages which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be
Sold en Bloc by Public Auction,
At my Salesroom, Bastion Square, on
Tuesday, 11th Day of February, 1896
At the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, the property known as that belonging to the
Matsqui Land Company, Limited,
COMPRISING.
141 plots of nearly 40 acres each of the richest farming land, aggregating
5524 77/100 Acres.
Located at Matsqui, on the Fraser river opposite Mission City.
TERMS AND CONDITIONS will be made known at time of sale.
MAPS containing full particulars can be had after the 19th at the office of Messrs. McPhillips, Wootton & Barnard, Solicitors, or from
JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.
Jan. 11-1m

AUCTION
FARM IN LAKE DISTRICT.
Monday, February 24th, at 11 a m.
Re Samuel Rickets, Deceased.
I have been instructed by the Executors to sell at my salesroom, Yates street, that well known property, Section XXII., in Lake District, partly bordered by Prospect Lake Road, and adjoining Mr. R. Porter's property. There are about 15 acres under cultivation; the balance is good grazing land. Improvements consist of a good dwelling house, barn, sheds, stable, granary, chicken house, fencing, etc.
TITLE GOOD. Terms of sale, cash.
G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.
ja27-td

Walk Right In

Our door is never locked. A licensed pharmacist always on hand to attend to your wants.

BOWES, *ne* **Dispenses Prescriptions.**

Beside the Postoffice, 100 Gov't St. Telephone 425.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Dominion lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., meets this evening. Two candidates will be initiated.

—The funeral of the late Mrs. Haggerty will take place at 2.30 to-morrow from the family residence, Yates street.

—The exhibition of the painting, "Christ Before Pilate," opened at four o'clock this afternoon in the A. O. U. W. hall. The exhibition is under the patronage of Lieut.-Governor Dewdney.

—Mr. B. H. West delivered an interesting lecture on "Co-operation" at last night's meeting of the Single Tax Club. After the lecture the large audience present was entertained with an excellent musical programme.

—Mr. Herbert Carmichael, provincial assayer, will deliver another lecture at the Board of Trade rooms this evening. He will deal with the formation of water and the further consideration of the atomic and molecular theories.

—At the whist party given in the drill shed last evening, Gunner H. Bell won the first prize, and the consolation went to Bombadier Vigor. After the game there was an impromptu concert, Capt. Ross Munro acting as chairman.

—Magistrate Macrae was ill this morning, and consequently Wm. Dalby, J. P., presided at the police court. The only case was that of an Indian charged with being drunk. The Indian said he was sick, not drunk, so the charge was dismissed.

—An excellent programme has been prepared for the concert in Fairall's Hall, Victoria West, to be held this evening. The proceeds will be given to the city hospitals. The concert is under the patronage of Col. and Mrs. Rawstorne and the officers of the R. M. A. and R. M. E.

—There will have to be another remand in the Menzenmeyer case, which was set for hearing in the supreme court to-morrow. A deputy sheriff and the necessary witnesses left Oakland last night, and should arrive here on Sunday. The case will probably be proceeded with on Monday.

—Messrs. Cookson & Plows have invented a flushing tank and extension closet for which they have been successful in obtaining letters patent for the Dominion of Canada. It is claimed that the new closet is much more economical and altogether a vast improvement upon the kind now in general use. A patent for the United States has also been applied for.

—Messrs. Pennock & Lowe, the jewellers, have removed from government street to 64 Yates street. The new quarters are nicely located and tastefully arranged. Mr. W. H. Pennock, who is known as a skillful manufacturing jeweller, will devote attention to the manufacturing department, which will be made a specialty of the business.

—A very successful concert and dance was given in the A. O. U. W. hall last evening by Dauntless and Fernwood lodges C. O. O. F. The programme was lodges C.O.O.F. The programme follows: Song, H. Firth; song, G. F. Watson; reading, Miss Andrews; duet, Messrs. Brown and Firth; club swinging, Master Furnival; song, Professor Spice; duet, Misses Baker and Milne; song, J. G. Brown; comic song, F. Richardson. At 11 p.m. dancing began, for which Richardson's orchestra furnished the music.

—Last night the fire wardens began to investigate the charges made against Chief Deasy by G. Campbell. Mr. Campbell said he had been unable to have the witnesses at the meeting, and asked for an adjournment to enable him to do so. Mayor Beaven was present and he offered under the power he possessed to issue subpoenas for all the witnesses asked for by either Mr. Campbell or Chief Deasy. The subpoenas were issued this morning, the majority of the witnesses being members of the fire department. The investigation will be continued this evening.

—At the Victoria theatre to-night Carleton's Comedy Opera Company present "The Lily of Killarney," a musical drama founded on the "Colleen Bawn." In this work is what is undoubtedly the finest duet for male voices ever written "The Moon Hath Raised Her Lamp Above." It is given a most artistic rendition by W. T. Carleton and Mr. J. C. Taylor, the tenor of the organization. To-morrow evening the ever popular "Bohemian Girl" will be presented. Preceding "The Lily of Killarney" this evening and the "Bohemian Girl" to-morrow evening, the comic opera, "The Charity Girls," will be presented, during which Mr. Carleton will sing by special request, "Ben Bolt."

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

DAY'S SHIPPING NEWS

The Wreck of the British Ship Kilbcannan Near Point Wilson.

Two More Coasters Have a Rough Time—Cargo of the Next Empress.

Port Townsend, Feb. 5.—The British ship Kilbcrannin, from Callao, went ashore on Point Wilson near Por Townsend at 3 o'clock this morning and will probably be a total loss. She came up the straits before a strong northwest wind and struck near the lighthouse, all her masts going by the board. The ship went over on her starboard beam ends and the sea is breaking clear over her. An attempt was made to launch two boats, but they were carried away. Tugs were sent out, but could render no assistance.

A Port Townsend dispatch to the Times this afternoon says: The tugs Tyee, Sea Lion, Holyoke and Pioneer this morning took hold of the British ship Kilbrannin but were unable to budge her. Three hawsers were parted and a new one put out, but it was found impossible to move the wreck. The effort was then abandoned. The Kilbrannin will be dismantled, the ballast removed an effort made to move by use of anchors and tugs, but it is not considered probable that she will be floated.

San Francisco, Feb. 5.—Late arrivals from North Pacific coast ports bring additional reports of the terrible gale that swept the ocean between January 23 and 28. The schooner Uranus, from Willapa harbor with lumber, came in with her entire deck load missing. She caught the gale off the Columbia river, and the terrible seas that swept over her swept her deck load into the sea. The schooner was tossed about for hours, and seemed often to be in danger of destruction. She lost in the neighborhood of 135,000 feet of lumber. The Columbia, with coal from Seattle, also had frightful weather after she cleared Cape Flattery, and reached here with her rudder badly damaged. The accident happened on January 23, during a heavy southeaster. The rudder had given way, and had to be temporarily braced before she could proceed. The mighty seas also stove in a section of her bulwarks and did other damage on deck.

There are at present thirteen ships loading lumber at Mainland mills for all parts of the world. Those loading at Hastings Mill are: British ship Clan Buchanan, 1966 tons, and the German ship J. A. Bischoff, 1826 tons, for South Africa; British bark Birkdale, 1398 tons, and British bark John Gambles, 1027 tons, for Freemantle, Australia; Norwegian bark Prince Regent, 1332 tons, and Norwegian ship Prince Albert, 1564 tons, for United Kingdom; British bark Altcar, 1190 tons, for South America, and British ship Mooltan, 1615 tons, for Adelaide. Those at Moodyville are: British ship General Gordon, 1551 tons, for Sydney; American schooner E. K. Wood, 495 tons, for Tientsin, China; American ship Eclipse, 1469 tons, for Shanghai; American schooner King Cyrus, 667 tons, for Shanghai, and Chilean ship Lake Leman, 1035 tons, for Valparaiso.

A cable from Sydney says that in consequence of the delay to the Miowera at Sydney the schedule dates of the arrival and departure of the steamers at and from the various ports of call will now be two weeks later than the original schedule. The Miowera, which sailed from Sydney on February 1st, has 100,000 lbs. of overland cargo, and 25 tons for Victoria and 25 for Portland. She has twenty passengers.

Everett, Feb. 5.—Steamer Cricket was burned to the water's edge at the Merchants' dock here this morning. She broke from her moorings during the prevailing wind, listed to one side, and fire from the fire-box ignited the woodwork. The boat appears to have been owned by Christine A. Powers.

The following vessels are reported to have been chartered to load lumber at Maiuland mills: British ship Larnaca, 1,455 tons, for Valparaiso, at £2; British barque Glenbank, 1,359 tons, to South Africa, Valparaiso or Buenos Ayres.

The Empress of China due from Yokohama on Tuesday, has 550,000 lbs. of cargo to be shipped overland, 300 tons for Victoria, 100 tons for Portland and 700 for San Francisco. She has twenty salcon and 100 steerage passengers.

Steamer Mischief returned this morning from Alberni, having taken down a cargo of machinery for the Duke of York mine. She experienced some stormy weather, but came through it all right.

The schooner Favorite, Capt. McLean, left for the West Coast this afternoon on her annual sealing cruise. She carries a crew of seven whites and thirty Indians.

The Louis Olsen, Capt. Daly, is alongside Spratt's wharf taking on supplies. She will also hunt on the West Coast and will leave some time next week.

The British steamer Argenbarod, from Japan, has arrived at Port Townsend. She was long overdue, and great fears had been expressed for her safety.

—In consequence of the eisteddfod, which was being projected by Mr. Clement Rowlands and which was to have taken place from the 10th to 15th of February, not getting sufficient support it has been postponed. In place of the eisteddfod there will be a grand competition concert held in the Metropolitan church on Wednesday next. The concert will consist of oratorio selections, choruses by the choir, and solos by the leading vocalists. The competition will be for bass and soprano soloists respectively.

In New Quarters

We are now located at 64 Yates Street, next door to Dalby & Claxton.
We make a specialty of Manufacturing and Repairing.

Pennock & Lowe,
64 Yates Street. Manufacturing Jewelers.

JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE.

Representative of The Province Will Direct Attention to B. C.'s Great Resources.

F. J. Deane, special correspondent of The Province, left last evening on an extended tour through eastern cities. Mr. Deane goes via the C. P. R. and will be absent four or five months.

While the trip is undertaken primarily in the interest of The Province newspaper, Mr. Deane is to direct the attention of the people of the east to the development of our great mining district and the vast resources of British Columbia generally—a subject with which he is thoroughly familiar. The dispatching of a special representative on such a mission is an act of journalistic enterprise deserving of praise, and there can be no question but that British Columbia will benefit in no slight degree in consequence of Mr. Deane's tour.

The management of The Province—a publication of which British Columbia has reason to feel proud—is to be commended for its action in this regard. British Columbia's bright weekly only requires to be read to be recognized as a publication deserving of a foremost position among Canadian journals of a similar character and that it will eventually occupy that position there can be no doubt.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

County Court sat this morning with Mr. Justice Drake presiding. The first case called was that of Lawry vs. Adams, and which on account of the absence of a material witness, was adjourned until Monday next. This case, which, to horsemen, is a most interesting one, is brought by T. Lawry, of Snohomish, Wash., against Frank Adams, of Victoria, for the recovery of the well known trotting horse "Snohomish Boy." Last summer the plaintiff, who was then the owner of "Snohomish Boy," alleges that he sent his horse to Victoria in charge of a man named Johnson with the understanding that the horse was to be trotted at the Victoria races. Johnson did not return the horse, and it was discovered that the defendant had the horse in his possession, hence the suit. This morning Mr. J. A. Aikman for the defendant read an affidavit stating that the horse was purchased from Johnson, without whose evidence defendant could not safely go to trial, and a telegram was produced showing that Johnson is now on his way here from El Reno and will be here in a couple of days. Mr. Powell for plaintiff opposed the application for adjournment. The trial was put off till Monday, the defendant to pay the costs of the day.

The trial of Marshal vs. Walkley, King & Casey is going on this afternoon before Mr. Justice Drake. The plaintiff, William R. Marshall, civil engineer, of the Esquimalt road, sues for professional fees for preparing detailed bills of quantities of all kinds of materials required and labor to be expended in construction of certain improvements to the water works system of Victoria, situated at Beaver and Elk lakes, at 1 per cent. of contract of $831,000—$830, less $74 paid at various times, in all $756. Mr. Marshall, in his evidence, said that under the agreement with defendants, he was to be paid by the day in case the contractors did not get the contract—if they did get the contract, they told him it would be a good thing for them. He served his apprenticeship in the City Architect and Borough Engineers' office, Aberdeen, and had had 26 years' experience. In doing the work he had an assistant, who rendered a bill of $20, $12 of which he had paid. The defence is that it was agreed to pay plaintiff $25, and afterwards they told him they would pay him something more. Subsequently plaintiff went to the hospital and on account of his illness and rather straightened circumstances they had paid him in all $74. Architects Day, Keith and Ewart gave expert evidence as to the fees in such cases. The trial is still going on at the time of going to press. Mr. Archer Martin appears for the plaintiff and Mr. P. AE. Irving for the defendants.

—The residence of Geo. Elrick, Glanford avenue, was destroyed by fire last night. The house at the time was occupied by Mr. Elrick and three others, and they had barely time to escape from the burning building. The building was a comparatively new one and cost in the neighborhood of $1200. It was insured for about $800. Chief Deasy noticed the fire, and the department turned out, but after a long run it was found to be outside the city limits and they returned. The cause of the fire is unknown.

—Mrs. Calderwood, who has been 35 years a missionary of the American Presbyterian church in India, and is now on her way back, will address the prayer meeting this evening at First Presbyterian church.

—Messrs. J. Barnsley & Co. have just received a sample of the '96 Victor bicycle. The Victor is a bicycle of the highest grade and said to be one of the best wheels on the market.

—Copies of The Times containing the full report of the sermon delivered by Rev. Ralph W. Trotter on Sunday evening last may still be obtained at The Times office.

—People of good taste use Odoroma for their teeth—Do you?

—A concert in aid of St. Barnabas church will be held in Odd Fellows' hall, Fernwood road, on Wednesday evening next, 13th instant.

—See what Fullerton, the shoe man, is doing. Read his ad.

—We have a few seamless velvet squares which we will sell at reduced rates; these rugs are in large sizes and suitable for almost any room. Weiler Bros.

—Plain, skeleton and bordered mats, also wire mats in all sizes. Weiler Bros.

"Is your horse an easy rider, Jimpkins?" "He ought to be. The other day he ate three springs and a barrel of curled hair out of a sofa in the barn.

Extra copies of the Times Annual are now ready. Get one. 400 pages. 25 cents.

THE BEST MOUTH TONIC IN THE WORLD
Odoroma
THE PERFECT TOOTH POWDER.
IT LEAVES THE MOUTH IN A MOST DELICIOUS STATE OF FRESHNESS. DRUGGISTS 25 CTS.

The Best In the City

Is the sentence passed by hundreds of good judges upon our Forty Cent Coffee; it is strong and rich in flavor. Try a pound and if it does not suit your taste money will be cheerfully refunded.

Victoria Tea House,
79 Government Street, corner of Trounce Alley.

Revolution in Chewing Tobacco,

Tuckett's T & B Mahogany

is the latest and best.
See that the T & B Tin Tag is on each plug

Manufactured by
The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

Now About Underwear

During the continuance of our Winter Sale we offer our entire stock of Underwear, which is unexcelled in the city, at

20 per Cent Off

usual prices, for cash. We invite you to call and inspect our Bargains.

S. REID,
122 Government Street.

The Tide of Trade Keeps Moving While the Tide of Prices Ebb.

Big Values in Boys' Suits.

Bring big business, big trade; produces quick exchange—and this in turn permits the profits to be reduced to a very small margin.

BOYS' SUITS in Tweed and Serge, sizes 25 to 28, full range reduced to

Two Dollars.

All other lines in Boys' and Youths' suits greatly reduced in price.

CAMERON, The Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson Street.

From Old England

We have an excellent assortment of Men's and Boys' English made Boots, which we are selling at cost in order to clear.

Men's former price $3.75 now $2.75
Boys' " " 3.25 " 2.50

J. Fullerton,
103 Government Street.

What You Like—WHICH IS IT.

Best Brandon Rolled Oats, 8 lbs. for 25c.
Yankee Ft. Dodge Rolled Oats, 8 lbs. 25c.
Brackman & Ker's Rolled Oats, 8 lbs. 30c
Breakfast Gem, Pettijohn's, per pkg. 15c.
Brackman & Ker's Wheat Flakes, 2 pkgs. for 25c., single package, 15c.
Hominy, per package, 20c.
Pancake flour, per package, 15c.
Germ. Meal and whole Green Peas.
Hungarian Flour, $1.15 and $1.20.
Rolled Oats, cheapest per 9 lb. sack (fresh in).
Pratt's Best Oil, $1.45 per can (keep no other).
Pendray's Electric Soap (name on wrapper), 20 bars for 65c.
Beardsley's Shredded Codfish, per pkg., 10c.

HARDRESS CLARKE,
Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

Hello! Here We Are!

THE WORKINGMAN'S FRIEND

Has just received 350 dozen of

Manufacturer's Samples

Which consist of

Shirts, Drawers and Overshirts

We have bought them for Spot Cash for one-third of the actual cost of manufacturing them, and each and every one of these goods does not cost less than from $1.00 to $1.50. We are going to put them on a special sale for

Only 25c. and 50c.

Remember that such a thing has never been known in Victoria, a shirt cheaper than $1.00, now for the special sale only, at 25 cents.
Avoid the rush and come early, as we are starting the sale for MONDAY, January 27th, at 3 p.m.

REMEMBER THE PLACE

H. FREEMAN,
109-111-115 Covernment St.

A RARE CHANCE

For a Man With Moderate Capital.

To be sold as a going concern, on account of advertiser having other large interests away from Victoria;

A Profitable Manufacturing Business,

With plant complete, located in the city. A long lease can be had at a very low rental. Liberal terms. Address "X. Y. Z.," Times office. ja30-tf

George Marsden

General News Agent

Is now located in the

ADELPHI BLOCK

A Choice Stock of

Tobacco and Cigars.

All Coast Papers on sale.

THE GARRICK'S HEAD,

Bastion Street, has been reopened by the undersigned, where he will dispense the best of wines, liquors and cigars. OYSTER COCKTAILS a specialty. Visitors can depend upon polite service.

R. J. JOHNSON.

Victoria, Feb. 5, 1896.

Extra copies of the Times Annual are now ready. Get one. 400 pages. 25 cents.

C. C. C.

..STANDS FOR..

Columbia, Cleveland, Crescent Bicycles.

THREE OF A KIND THAT CANNOT BE BEATEN.

M. W. Waitt & Co.
Sole Agents for 1896.

Try Some—

Of our choice brands of..

Pure India and Ceylon Teas.

We sell no other; and a trial will convince you when you want a good cup of tea. You always get the best quality at the lowest prices.

The Hindustan Tea Agency

82 1-2 Government street, over the Bank of Montreal.

For Business Men.

WOMEN AND ADVERTISING.

Women are the most persistent readers of advertisements. The fact that they are more emotional, and consequently far more readily influenced than men, makes it considerably more easy to appeal to them. They are, in addition, far less skeptical, and the ice once broken the advertiser will find warm water and smooth sailing underneath. However, they are not as persevering as men, and their interest in merchant's wares is likely to flag unless skillfully and persistently fanned into activity.

It is their distaste for continuous thought and effort that perhaps makes them so great readers of advertising. They buy a magazine or newspaper to read, and upon opening it discover that the advertisements, requiring no great concentration of mind, are the easiest to peruse. The habit once acquired, the appetite increases in proportion to its gratification, and the advertisers have secured another interested listener to their announcements.

Not only is a woman an interested listener, but she is an excellent advertising medium. Those who have studied testimonials know that the majority of them come from women, and that the strongest and most enthusiastic words of commendation occur in the communications of the ladies. One finds that they have already recommended the remedy to all their acquaintances before sending the testimonial to spread the news still more. Men are more reticent, more conservative in matters of this kind. If they find something that suits them, they purchase it again and again, but they do not inaugurate a campaign of informing every one of their friends of the excellence of what they have purchased, dwelling on every minute point wherein it excels, as do the majority of women. A satisfied woman is the best advertisement any merchant can secure; she will spread the merits of his wares among all her friends and relatives, with a vigor that her lord and master would find sufficient for a dozen enterprises.

Women may be far more easily secured as customers than men, but they are not so easily retained. A slight difference in price will cause many a woman to transfer her custom to a rival establishment. Their fondness of shopping also makes them purchase at a number of similar stores at all times.

The innate delicacy and refinement of women make it necessary that appeals to them should be couched in pleasing language. They respond readily to an appearance of honesty and sincerity in advertisements, but they are apt to retain a vivid dislike and enmity to the merchant who has deceived them, or attempted to do so. Men who have been hoodwinked usually conceal the fact, since it reflects somewhat on their intelligence and ability to take care of themselves; but a woman spreads the news to the utmost limits of her acquaintanceship, and then woe betide the tradesman who has ignited the magazine of talk!

WASTEFUL ADVERTISING.

It has been truly remarked that advertising is one of the easiest methods to help a man get rid of his money. This is correct as far as it goes. Any service upon which money is spent carelessly deserves the same criticism.

Advertisers who take space by the year and do not make the proper use of this space are, of course, throwing their money away. An instance in point is the case of a certain jeweler who announced in his local paper that "next week" he would have something special to say in reference to a large line of watches, clocks, jewelry and bric-a-brac. Week after week this advertisement appeared without change. It is easy to imagine what the effect of such an advertisement was upon the public.—Jeweler's Weekly.

All advertising mediums test—
The Times will always prove the best.

PHILATELISTS HAVE POWER.

Philatelists have just received two items of intelligence which will greatly rejoice the hearts of the Society for the Suppression of Superfluous Stamps, and those enthusiastic collectors who were crying out that their favorite pursuit was being brought into ridicule by the action of certain governments—mostly among the smaller states of the world.

There was, however, one offender against philatelic morality found where it was least expected. This was New South Wales, where the Postmaster General had countenanced the practice of selling a whole series of officially surcharged stamps to collectors, after they had been withdrawn from postal use. I mentioned that a protest against this practice had been sent in to Mr. Chamberlain as Colonial Secretary, and it is now reported that Mr. Chamberlain, who, of course, had no jurisdiction in the matter, forwarded the protest to Sydney for the information of the New South Wales government. The local philatelists were equally strong in their denunciation of the new departure, and Mr. Cook, the Postmaster General, has now announced that the sale of the reprinted stamps is to be discontinued.

The other news as to which philatelists are congratulating themselves is that one of the South American republics, Ecuador, has promptly given ear to the petition presented some months ago by American collectors begging for a reform of the system of issuing new stamps every year, if not more frequently. The system is one of recent growth, its main feature being an arrangement by which the government consents to a fresh issue of stamps each year, and the contractors undertake to supply all the stamps free of charge, on condition that they are allowed, when each issue becomes obsolete, to sell the remainder to collectors and dealers. This system obviously lends itself to the multiplication of wholly unnecessary issues and to many abuses.

The promptness of the response may perhaps in part be attributed to the fact that "the supreme head of the state" at this moment is a dictator, and not a president. General Eloy Alfaro is presumably unhampered by constitutional fetters, and he has accordingly decreed that the existing contract for the supply of postage stamps, being "unworthy of the dignity of the government," is denounced, that in future all "remainders" are to be destroyed, and that the executive is to take measures to re-esthlish the credit of the Ecuadorian postage stamp with the philatelic world. —Edinburg Scotsman.

Scrofula lurks in the blood of nearly every one, but Hood's Sarsaparilla drives it from the system and makes pure blood.

"No," he hastened to answer, I did not curse the day I was married. I managed not to curse until the day following."

—As perfect beauty is a passport to good society, so, "Odoroma" conduces to good appearance.

Now Ready

Times Annual

And Encylopædia of Useful Information

... For 1896 ...

400 Pages.
Price 25 cents.
Now Ready for Delivery.

Subscribers to the Twice-a-Week Times, who have paid for 1896, and subscribers to the Daily Times who pay for two months in advance, will receive copies free. As the supply is limited, subscribers who wish to receive copies of this valuable reference book, should comply with the conditions at once.

First Come First Served.

Address ... **The Times,** Victoria, B. C.

PROSTRATED FOR TWO YEARS WITH LIVER COMPLAINT.

Restored to Perfect Health by South American Nervine was Mr. W. J. Hill, of Bracebridge, Ont.

When men and women can be got away from simply temporizing with disease there will be less disease in the world. The immediate matter it is natural, is to relieve the present trouble. But how often it is forgotten that any cure that is only skin deep, if we may use the expression, cannot be lasting. It will certainly turn up again.

This was the case with Mr. W. J. Hill, the well known bailiff of Bracebridge, Ont. He had suffered from severe liver trouble and nervous prostration for nearly three years. During that time he doctored to no end, and occasionally secured a little temporary relief. But the old trouble would come back again after the charm of the cure-alls have been exhausted.

He entered upon the use of South American Nervine, with little hope that it would be any better than any other medicines he had taken. But he soon discovered his mistake. When doctors had said he must die, this medicine gave him life. He persevered with it, and today is in possession of robust health. The secret is this: South American Nervine treats with the nerve centres, from which flows the life blood that keeps the system in perfect health. When these nerve centres are kept healthy, neither liver complaint nor other troubles will worry one. Mr. Hill's cure was lasting for this reason. Anyone who uses Nervine will experience the same results. For sale by Hall & Co. and Dean & Cryderman.

The glorious charge of the Light Brigade,
By Tennyson famously sung,
Is nothing to that which my doctor made
For taking a look at my tongue.

My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

—Pocket knives, scissors, etc., a specialty at Shore's Hardware.

Extra copies of the Times Annual are now ready, Get one. 400 pages. 25 cents.

—We have just received another line of handsome piano lamps, together with a few wrought iron table lamps. Weiler Bros.

—Wool door mats in crimson, white and gold at Weiler Bros., also a line of sheep and goat skin rugs.

$25.00 REWARD.

The above reward is hereby offered for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons tampering or interfering in any way with any manhole, ventilator, flush tank, or other part of the sewerage system of the City of Victoria, or causing any impediment or obstruction to the proper and effective operation of any portion of the said system, except when acting under instructions from the City Engineer or Sanitary Officer.

By order.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

Victoria, B.C., August 1st, 1895.

TRANSPORTATION

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

..Passengers taken through..

WITHOUT CHANGE

..To all Points..

EAST AND SOUTHEAST.

Through First-Class Sleepers and Tourist Cars

BOSTON, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG & ST. PAUL.

For particulars regarding rates, etc., apply to
GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Victoria.
GEO. McL. BROWN, Dis. Pass. Agent, Vancouver.

TRANSPORTATION.

From London For Victoria Direct

The Four Masted Bark

DRUMROCK

3182 Tons Gross Register,

Will be dispatched from London for this port during the month of February. Cargo may be engaged at favorable rates on application to
ja24-tf R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD.

LONDON TO VICTORIA

The Fine British Iron Ship

DRUMCLIFF,

2468 Tons Register.

Will sail from London about the middle of February. For rates of freight and other particulars apply to
ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD.,
ja14-1m Temple Building.

Victoria & Sidney R'y

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney daily as follows:

Leave Victoria at 7 am., 4 pm.
Leave Sidney at 8:15 am. 5:15 pm.

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS.

Leave Victoria at 7 am., 2 pm.
Leave Sidney at 8:15 am., 5:15 pm.

STEAMER MARY HARE

Running in connection with the Victoria & Sidney Railway, will sail, weather permitting and business offering as follows:

MONDAYS—Leave Sidney on arrival of morning train, for Cowichan, Maple May, Vesuvius Bay and way ports. Returning, connects with evening train for Victoria.

TUESDAYS—Leaves Sidney on arrival of morning train, for Ganges Harbor and way ports. Retruning, connects with evening train for Victoria.

WEDNESDAYS—Same as Monday.

THURSDAYS—Leaves Sidney on arrival of morning train, for Nanaimo, via Ganges Harbor and way ports.

FRIDAYS—Leaves Nanaimo at 7 a.m. for Sidney and way ports, connecting with evening train for Victoria.

For further particulars apply to the captain on board, or to Victoria & Sidney Railway agents.

T. W. PATERSON, Manager.

TRANSPORTATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 27,

Taking effect June 21st, 1895.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sundays at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going east Monday.

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby islands Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper's Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island Thursday morning at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock, when sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. Carleton, General Agent.

Atlantic Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO AND FROM

ALL EUROPEAN POINTS.

At Lowest Rates.

Saloon fares from $40 to $90, according to location of berth. Second cabin $30 to $40. Steerage, $24.50.

SPECIAL RATE.

Parties sending for their friends in Europe will receive the benefit of a great reduction by purchasing their tickets here. For location of berths, sailing lists, etc., apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government streets.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY.

TIME TABLE NO. 25.

To Take Effect at 8:00 a.m. on Monday, Oct. 28th, 1895.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.

	Daily A. M.	Sat'dy P. M.
Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Wellington	8.00	3.20
Ar. Nanaimo	11.40	6.38
Ar. Wellington	12.00	6.55

GOING SOUTH.

	Daily A. M.	Sat'dy P. M.
Lv. Wellington for Victoria	8.20	3.30
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria	8.40	3.45
Ar. Victoria	12.20	7.00

For rates and information apply at the Company's offices.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C.

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7 A.M. Lv.....SPOKANE....Ar. 5:30 P.M.

Commencing January 8th, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p. m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 2:00 p.m., same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

Str. JOAN,

L. P. LOCKE, Master.

Sails as follows calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer.

Lv. Victoria.....Tuesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Comox for Nanaimo....Friday 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the company's ticket office, Victoria station, Store street.

TO ALL

POINTS ON PUGET SOUND.

SS. "ROSALIE"

Leaves Victoria Daily at 8:30 p.m. except Sunday.

Arriving at Victoria Daily except Sundays at 5 p.m.

Leaves Seattle at 10 a.m. Daily except Sundays.

For tickets and information call on

J. K. DEVLIN, Agent,
75 Government Street.

PACIFIC COAST S.S. CO'Y

Dispatch a Steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.

UMATILLA - - FEB. 7

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

TRANSPORTATION.

Seven Days

In the week, "Badger State Express" via "The North-Western Line" leaves Minneapolis 7:30 a.m. St. Paul 8:10 a.m. arriving Chicago 9:45 p.m. and is the only day train from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago every day in the week. It has comfortable First Class Coaches and Luxurious Parlor Cars, supplied with every convenience and comfort for a pleasant daylight trip. Your Home Agent will sell you tickets via this first class line. For further information and Illustrated Folder, Free, please address T. W. Teasdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

F. W. Parker,
Puget Sound Agent, Seattle.

O. R. & N. Steamship Line

CHINA AND JAPAN.

S. S. "RHOSINA," 3,800 tons dead weight, sails Jan. 22 direct to Japan, to be followed by the S. S. Altmore.

PUGET SOUND & CENTRAL AMERICA SS. CO'Y

The S. S. TRANSIT, Capt. Berg, will leave Seattle on 12th December, for Central American ports.

For particulars apply to F. C. Davidge & Co., Commission Merchants and shipping Agents, Importers of Japanese Rice, Silk and General Merchandise, Board of Trade Building.

HONOLULU, BY O. & O. S. S. CO. ONLY SEVEN DAYS.

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Folsom st., San Francisco.

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S. S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, Feb. 15th, 1896, at 10 a.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The splendid, new 3,000 tons steel screw steamer Monowai, Thursday, March 5, at 2 p.m. or immediately on arrival of the English mails.

For passage apply to 114 Montgomery street. For freight apply to 327 Market St.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.
R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents, Victoria.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

RUNS

Through Pullmam Sleeping Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
Tourist Sleeping Cars,

TO

St. Paul, Duluth, Grand Forks Winnipeg, Minneapolis, Fargo, Crookston, Helena.

THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and All Points East and South. Also to China and Japan via Northern Pacific S.S. Co.

For full information, time cards, maps, etc., call on or address

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agt., Victoria, B. C.
A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., 225 Morrison St., Portland, Ore.

FOR

Puget Sound Points.

TAKE THE FINE STEAMER

"City of Kingston"

Speed, 18 knots. Tonnage, 1147.

9 00 am	Lv	*81	..*Victoria...	110	Ar	8 15 am
11 45 am	Lv	38	P't. Townsend	72	Lv	12 30 am
3 00 pm	Lv	82	....Seattle	28	Lv	9 45 pm
4 45 pm	Ar	110	Tacoma**	34	Lv	7 30 pm

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

*Daily except Monday.
**Daily except Sunday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agt. Victoria, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

ROSSLAND.

Rossland Prospector.

The price of the Josie stock has been advanced 5 cents a share. It is now held at 35 cents. There is a similar advance in St. Elmo stock, which is now worth 20 cents a share.

Some fine specimens of ore are shown that were taken from a shaft sunk on a 7-foot ledge within a stone's throw of the opera house, the home of the Prospector. The claim is on the townsite and is named the Townsite Claim. It is the property of Ritchie, O'Farrell and Ramelmeyer.

TRAIL.

Trail Creek News.

The wagon road being built by the smelter company will be completed as far as Beaver Creek, six miles south of Trail, to-night. Next week the road will be passable for wagons from the railroad to Trail.

Work on the Trail Creek Tramway, the railroad now building from Trail to Rossland, is going ahead in a satisfactory manner. When Mr. Gutelius received the order from the Vernon court he wired the graders to go ahead with the work. When D. C. Corbin secured his injunction in the Victoria courts, he wired Mr. Gutelius of the occurrence but there was no legal reason why the latter should heed Mr. Corbin's telegram, and the work was not stopped. The line is nearly all graded, and ties are laid over a considerable portion of it, and by April 1st our people expect to see the road in operation.

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS.

The System Undergoing Very Rapid Development.

Engineering News: Within the past few years a very great development has been made in the railway system of the southeast section of Africa, owing to the rapid growth of the newer colonies, and we present herewith a map showing the present condition of the railway system of this district.

One of the most important new lines is the Netherlands South African Railway, extending across the Transvaal (or to the South African Republic) from the eastern frontier to Pretoria, and thence down to Johannesburg and the southern frontier. At its southern end, on the Vaal river, it connects with a line crossing the Orange Free State, which in turn connects with a line of the Cape Government railways from Nauwpoort to Port Elizabeth (and also to Capetown). At its eastern end, at Koomati Poort, it connects with the Delagoa Bay and East African, a 3 foot 6 inch gauge, 51 miles long, which extends across Portuguese territory to the port of Lourenco Marques, on Delagoa Bay. From Johannesburg there is also a line extending to a connection with the Natal government railways at Charlestown, giving thorough communication to the port of Durban. The Netherlands & South African Railway was built by an American syndicate for a Dutch company holding a concession from the Transvaal government. It is of 3 foot, 6 inch gauge, with 125 miles open and 185 miles under construction, and its equipment includes 92 engines, 178 pasenger cars, 1,500 freight cars. The Transvaal has, therefore, outlets to all important ports including Cape Town, Port Elizabeth (724 miles), Port Alfred, East London, Durban (440 miles), and Lourenco Marques (348 miles). From Koomati Poort a French company is building the Northern Railway of the South African republic to Leydsdorp, opening up a mining region, and has about 200 miles of 3 foot, 6 inch gauge now under construction.

The Cape governmnet railways of Cape Colony comprise three main lines, extending from the ports of Capetown, Port Elizabeth and East London. The total length of the system is 2,270 miles, all of 3 foot, 6 inch guage, including the line extending across the Orange Free state. The equipment comprises about 477 locomotives, 439 cars in passenger service and 6,072 cars in freight service. Some articles on these lines will be found in our issues of April 27, June 1 and July 6, 1893 and July 5, 1894. The small line on the West Coast extending from Port Nolloth to Ookiep, 100 miles, is that of the Cape Copper Company, and is a 2 foot, 6 inch guage. There is also an additional line (unfortunately shown as uncompleted by a dotted line on the map) connecting the line from East London with the main line crossing the Orange Free State. The railway authorities are now asking for bids for the construction of three light railways, as follows: 1, from Mossel bay (half way between Capetown and Port Elizabeth, on the coast) eastward to Georgetown, Oudtshoorn, Willowmore and Kliplaat, 229 miles, connecting at the latter place with the Graaf Reinet Railway from Port Elizabeth; 2, from Somerset East (on the main line from Port Elizabeth to the Transvaal) eastward to Cookhouse, Bedford and Fort Beaufort, 76 miles; 3, a continuation of the latter line from Fort Beaufort to King William's Town, where it connects with a branch of the East London line.

The Natal government railways aggregate 339 miles, all of 3 foot, 6 inch gauge, and the equipment comprises 91 engines, 231 passenger cars, and 1,450 freight cars. One of the enormous tank wheels and six truck wheels, used on the heavy grade divisions, was illustrated in our issue of February 8, 1890. These engines have a total weight of 100,800 pounds, with 69,300 pounds on the driving wheels.

Besides the lines in the territory shown on the map there are four important pioneer railways, two on the west coast and two on the east coast. On the west coast are the Royal Trans-African Railway now nearly completed from St. Paul de Loando to Ambaca in the province of Angola, with 220 miles of meter gauge, and the Congo railway, which is under construction by a Belgian company, from Matadi to Stanley Pool, a distance of 270 miles. This line is of 2 foot, 5 1-2 inch guage, and has been completed for about 30 miles. On the east coast the Beira railway, a 2 foot gauge extends 180 miles from Beira, on the Pungwee river, to Chimoio and is being extended to the Mashonaland goldfields. Work is also about to be commenced by the British government on a line of 30 inch guage from Mombasa to Uganda, at which latter point it will connect with navigation on the Victoria Nyanza.

TRAGIC DEATH OF STEPNIAK.

The cause of Russian freedom has sustained a staggering blow by the death, on a level crossing, at Chiswick, of "Stepniak," whose real name was Serge Michaelovitch Kravchinsky. He was the very able and determined leader of the active band of Russian political exiles who from outside Russia carry on an active successful literary propaganda in Russia, and at the same time are winning European public opinion to their side. Stepniak was cast in the antique type of Brutus, Marmodius and Aristogeiton—the men who hated despotism with a hatred so fierce and deadly that they hesitated at nothing that would destroy it. He was noble by birth, but threw in his lot with the people, and abandoned brilliant prospects in the army in order to advance the revolutionary movement. His propagandist work among the students and educated people generally, and in the army, was rich in results; but Russia became too hot for him, and about a dozen years ago he left it. He had had many hair-breadth escapes. Once he was in one compartment of a railway carriage, and overheard soldiers in the next compartment, who were on his track, discussing his appearance. In many books and review articles, and by lectures, Stepniak opposed the relentless cruelty and crass stupidity of the imperial bureaucracy. He directed the "underground" propagandism, and was the means of many exiles escaping from their Siberian captivity. It was on returning from the house of one of these exiles, Felix Volkhovsky, who had become his chief lieutenant, that Stepniak met his death two days before Christmas. He had been in conference with some colleagues about a new paper which he was requested to edit. On his way home he had to cross the North and Southwestern Junction Railway at a level crossing. About half-past ten in the morning he was seen getting over the stile by the driver of the train. The driver sounded the whistle repeatedly, but Stepniak—a very absent-minded man, and absorbed, his friends believe, in the matters discussed at the conference—took no notice till the train was close upon him, and then, after a moment's hesitation, confused at the unexpected danger, he made a dash in front of the engine, and was instantly killed. A builder who knew him and saw the accident, rushed to break the news to Madame Stepniak. The body was cremated at Woking on Saturday. At Waterloo station yard addresses were delivered in English, Russian, German, French, Italian and Yiddish by Messrs. Tchakovsky and Volkhovsky, Dr. Spence Watson, Mr. John Burns, M.P., Mr. Kier Hardie, Prince Krapotkin and representatives of various bodies of foreign socialists in London. Stepniak was only 43 years old. His death will be deplored by thousands in his own country, by Russian exiles everywhere, and by a large circle of English friends. He took a warm interest in the welfare of England, and also spoke at Democratic demonstrations in Hyde Park. His observation of the efficiency of constitutional government in this country considerably modified the extreme, almost anarchic, views which the spectacle of untempered despotism in his own country had led him to adopt.—Christian World.

TALE OF A SPOON.

Its Discovery in the Lining of a Cloak Recalls Some Serious Scenes.

Mrs. Egbert Jones, of Birmingham, Ala., spent last year in Berlin, and one cold day in January, while walking along Friedrich street, she saw some pretty souvenir coffee spoons displayed in a shop window. Stepping in, she bought one, thinking that it would make a nice addition to her collection, as well as serve for a reminder of a pleasant sojourn in Berlin. She slipped her purchase into the pocket of a heavy cloak she was wearing, and, after a visit to the museum, she returned to the hotel. Removing her cloak she threw it across the foot of the bed, and went down to lunch. When she returned she found the chambermaid, a stolid looking German girl of the peasant class, in the act of hanging the cloak in the armoire. As the door opened the girl gave a start and it seemed to Mrs. Jones that the girl's face became a trifle redder. "Are you nervous, Augusta?" she asked kindly, and, muttering something about not being well, the girl hastily left the room.

Mrs. Jones, bethinking her of the spoon she had bought, ran her hand down into the coat pocket, but, to her dismay no spoon was forthcoming. The purse in the other pocket was intact, but nowhere could she find the small parcel containing the spoon. Recalling Augusta's guilty start and flush, Mrs. Jones conceived the idea that the girl had abstracted the spoon, and had been surprised before finding the purse. Hastily ringing the bell, which was answered in a few moments by Augusta, Mrs. Jones, without circumlocution, accused her of the theft. The girl broke down at once, and with sobs protested her innocence.

Mrs. Jones urged her to confess and restore the stolen article, promising forgivenness in case she did so, but at length, finding her obstinate in her denial, and being moved by her representations that she would lose her character and be turned into the street should this be known, Mrs. Jones consented to forego prosecution, but sternly ordered the girl not to serve her room again and when she left Berlin the liberal donation she was in the habit of giving those who served her well jingled in the rough palm of another maid—not Augusta.

Now comes the strange part of the story. One Friday, becoming sensible of the early autumn chill in the air, Mrs. Jones opened a large cedar chest in which she had packed away her winter clothes, and among other things came across the heavy cloak she had worn in Germany. Examining it closely to see whether the festive moth had gotten in his fine work on the fur bordering the garment, she felt something hard in the one corner between the lining and the outside. With a premonition of what she was going to find, she caught up a pair of scissors and snipped a few threads. Out fell a small paper parcel, and, opening it, she saw the round face of the "Great Elector" looking up at her from the bowl of the little gold coffee spoon, just as it had done that day in Berlin.

What did she do? Why, first of all she sat down in a rocking chair and had a good cry, and now she says she is going to undertake a pilgrimage to Berlin with peas in her shoes, and if poor, slandered Augusta isn't there, she is going to look for her until she finds her, and then—she doesn't know what she will do then.—Philadelphia Times.

HORSES AT BREASTWORKS.

There is probably no other set of officers and men in the army who can give such a display of horsemanship as Troops G and A of the Sixth. The drill given them tends more to show what a high degree of efficiency men and horses can be trained than to display knowledge of cavalry movements, says the Washington Post.

Troop A, Captain Kendall, Lieutenants Short and White, closed the drill. After going through similar movements the men gave a very interesting exhibition of hurdle jumping and using horses for hurdles. In the latter some of the horses were a little ill-tempered, but were quickly subdued. The most serviceable thing of the whole exhibition was the use of horses for breastworks. The horses are taught to lie down by the use of straps, coming from the right ankle of the fore leg over the shoulder, while the left leg is off the ground and hobbled.

The soldier pulls on the shoulder straps, shoves against the left shoulder and down goes the horse. After a time the only thing necessary is to pick up the left upper leg and shove on the shoulder, while some of the more intelligent animals need only a shove. The use of horses as breastworks has long been in vogue on the plains during Indian fights, but the horses had first to be shot.

Make Yourself Strong

If you would resist pneumonia, bronchitis, typhoid fever, and persistent coughs and colds. These ills attack the weak and run down system. They can find no foothold where the blood is kept pure, rich and full of vitality, the appetite good and digestion vigorous, with Hood's Sarsaparilla, the one true blood purifier.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache.

—See the prize puzzle in the window at Shore's Hardware, 57 Johnson St. *

Extra copies of the Times Annual are now ready. Get one. 400 pages. 25 cents.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S WEALTH.

Ever since the death of Robert Louis Stevenson, there has been a very general impression that the lack of money forced the great romancer to write when illness made any form of literary work a cruel torture, and extremely harsh things have been said and printed in more than one land about a state of society and of public taste in which a man of recognized genius, to whom rest and freedom from care meant health, was obliged to peril, and finally to lose, his life in a cruel struggle to earn a few miserable dollars. Letters, recently published by Stevenson's literary executor, certainly pictured this condition of affairs, and yet the English papers just at hand, state that the value of Stevenson's personal property in the United Kingdom at the time of his death amounted to 15,525 pounds sterling. That is the sworn value now placed upon his estate in the probate court. So large is this amount, so surprisingly large, considering the comparatively few years during which Stevenson was able to command good prices for his work, that it is evident no small part of it must have come to him by inheritance. Evidently there never could have been any occasion for him to worry about the necessaries, or even the luxuries, of life. What was it then that he did worry about? Why did he, until almost the very end, rise daily in his bed and force the reluctant pen to services that added nothing to his fame, and not much to his purse."—New York Times.

HATCHING FOOD FISHES.

The third part of the thirteenth annual report of the Fishery Board for Scotland, containing scientific investigations, will come somewhat as a revelation to any average "general reader" who may be tempted to dip into its pages. * * * The Scottish Fishery Board has established at Dunbar a hatchery for food fishes; and from this establishment, in the two years which it has existed, young fishes have been turned into tidal waters in numebrs which recall the figures expressive of astronomical distances, or the totals annually dealt with by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In 1894 the young fish thus sent out amounted to twenty-six million and sixty thousand plaice and half a million cod; while in 1895 the figures rose to more than thirty-eight million and a half plaice, two million seven hundred and sixty thousand cod, three million eight hundred thousand turbot, and one million and fifty thousand individuals of other kinds, making a gross total for the two years of seventy-two million seven hundred and eighty-five thousand. . . . It cannot be expected that more than a small proportion of them will survive to their full growth. But it is calculated that the survival of one per cent. of those already liberated, to the attainment of a value of sixpence each, would mean a gain to the fisheries of about 18,000 pounds sterling; and that the cost be covered by the survival of one in a thousand to the attainment of a value of one penny. Regarded from this standpoint, it seems scarcely possible that the hatchery can be other than profitable alike to the fishermen themselves and to those who consume the prizes of their industry. —London Times.

Do not suffer from a sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

GEESE ON A STRIKE.

"I have been having a good deal of trouble lately with the birds on my goose ranch," said Col. Stitt-Floyd, of Wharton, Texas, to a Washington Star reporter.

"I had an order for a thousand dozen goose eggs, and my trouble all arose in trying to fill that order. It is the first time I have tried to market any eggs, heretofore relying on the sale of the feathers and live birds for my profit.

"This is the laying and hatching season with us, and I thought I would have no trouble to get eggs enough to fill the order. Now, a hen, you know, will let you rob her nest right along, just so you leave one egg. It is supposed that a hen has no idea of numbers whatever. But this is not true of Madam Goose, as I found out.

"The first two or three days we secured a big batch of fresh eggs, but after that the find began to dwindle down so fast that I determined to make a personal investigation. I went down to the river bottom next day and found that, instead of being off and attending to business, all the geese which were not sitting had "stacked" and were roaming about feeding just as if they never expected to lay another egg. When I approached them, instead of running away, they all sat down and began to hiss at me.

"It was a clear case of strike, and I was at a loss to know how to settle the trouble. I tried putting half a dozen porcelain eggs in each nest, but it would not work. The geese came up, eyed them solemnly, and walked off. Then I told the boys to put the eggs we had gathered back, and see if that would break the strike.

"Well, sir, inside of two hours after the eggs were returned every goose was back on her nest, and for the next four or five days there were more eggs laid on Floyd's ranch than ever had been before in years, but I dare not undertake to fill the egg order."

—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is known by its works. The experience of half a century proves that no other preparation stops coughing and allays irritation of the throat and bronchial tubes so promptly and effectually as this.

—We supply shaving outfits that we guarantee. Get one, at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Down comforters at reduced prices to clear; all nice goods and splendid value. Weiler Bros. *

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Sun Life Assurance Co.,
OF CANADA.

Policies non-forfeitable and incontestable. Largest profits to policy holders.

Money to loan on business blocks, Improved farms and high class residential property.

A. H. HARMAN & CO.
Agents for Victoria and district,
30 Broad street, Victoria.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER
HAS THE LARGEST DEMAND IN CANADA

Why Waste Time and Money

making experiments with other baking powders, when

WHITE STAR

has become a DEMONSTRATED SUCCESS.

Medal Awarded, 1895.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER PURE & WHOLESOME

JOHN MESTON

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

EDITORS, CLERGYMEN, PHYSICIANS TESTIFY.

Men and Women in all Walks of Life Tell of the Remarkable Cures Wrought by South American Nervine Tonic.

SIX DOSES WILL CONVINCE THE MOST INCREDULOUS.

EDITOR COLWELL, OF PARIS, ONT., REVIEW.

Newspaper editors are almost as sceptical as the average physician on the subject of new remedies for sick people. Nothing short of a series of most remarkable and well authenticated cures will incline either an editor or a doctor to seriously consider the merits honestly claimed for a medicine.

Hundreds of testimonials of wonderful recoveries wrought with the Great South American Nervine Tonic were received from men and women all over the country before physicians began to prescribe this great remedy in chronic cases of dyspepsia, indigestion, nervous prostration, sick headache, and as a tonic for building up systems sapped of vitality through protracted spells of sickness.

During his experience of nearly a quarter of a century as a newspaper publisher in Paris, Ont., Editor Colwell, of The Paris Review, has published hundreds of columns of paid medicine advertisements, and, no doubt, printed many a gracefully-worded puff for his patrons as a matter of business, but in only a single instance, and that one warranted by his own personal experience, has he given a testimonial over his own signature. No other remedy ever offered the public has proved such a marvellous revelation to the most sceptical as the South American Nervine Tonic. It has never failed in its purpose, and it has cured when doctors and other medicines were tried in vain.

"I was prostrated with a particularly severe attack of 'La Grippe,'" says Mr. Colwell, "and could find no relief from the intense pains and distress of the malady. I suffered day and night. The doctors did not help me, and I tried a number of medicines, but without relief. About this time I was advised to try the South American Nervine Tonic. Its effects were instantaneous. The first dose I took relieved me. I improved rapidly and grew stronger every day. Your Nervine Tonic cured me in a single week."

The South American Nervine Tonic rebuilds the life forces by its direct action on the nerves and the nerve centres, and it is this notable feature which distinguishes it from every other remedy in existence. The most eminent medical authorities now concede that fully two-thirds of all the physical ailments of humanity arise from exhaustion of the nerve forces. The South American Nervine Tonic acting direct upon the nerve centres and nerve tissues instantaneously supplies them with the true nourishment required, and that is why its invigorating effects upon the whole system are always felt immediately. For all nervous diseases, for general debility arising from enfeebled vitality, and for stomach troubles of every variety no other remedy can possibly take its place.

FOR SALE BY

Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

Have You Been Disappointed In Using Fibre Chamois?

Always Cut Across the Goods

For the Following Reasons:

In a skirt for instance, the finer creases or wrinkles that run lengthwise of the goods should always run around, never up and down.

They will thus act as so many little wires giving splendid support and stiffness. The drag and strain will also be across the grain, which is much tougher that way.

NO. 10, THE LIGHT WEIGHT, used in this way will be found ample support for all skirts and sleeves and the weight will not be felt. A few inches of the No. 30 around the hem may be necessary in a street skirt.

NO. 20, THE MEDIUM, is best for giving body and warmth in coats, capes, etc.

NO. 30, THE HEAVY, should only be used either single or double, in collars, belts, lapels, etc.

To keep all in place and Bring the strain equally on lining and interlining,

Tack Securely to the Lining.

The name and number is on every yard to protect you.

Now read again carefully and remember it or cut it out.

Used as above, satisfaction is positively certain. Redfern approves, so do Lillian Russell, Mrs. Jenness Miller, Mrs. Frank Leslie and thousands of others.

Then You Have Not Cut it Properly, Have Used the Wrong Weight or Have Been Induced to Try the "Just as Good" Imitations.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

FOUR PLAYERS' SIGN.

Manager Schultz Secures His First Quartette for the Victoria Team.

Arrangements for the Coming Fistic Carnival on the Mexican Border.

Manager Schultz has already signed four players for the Victoria professional baseball team. Gus. Klopf will play third base and captain the team. Klopf played with the Spokane and Tacoma teams in the old Northwest league and has got a good record in the east. The second is Babbitt, who used to play with the Dodges and other amateur clubs of Tacoma, and is rated as the best product ever developed on Puget Sound with the single exception of Willie Lange, of the Chicagos. Babbitt had his first season out last year in the Michigan league and made a fine record in every department of the game. He will play stop for Victoria. Whaling will play first base and act as change pitcher, and Pequiquey is the left fielder. Manager Leadley of Seattle has signed the following: Butler and Black, pitchers; Blanford, catcher, and all-round man; Egan, second base; Ireland, third base; Robinson, centre field; Campau, right field.

THE RING.

San Francisco, Feb. 5.—The Examiner's special correspondent at El Paso, Texas, sends the following:

Whatever doubts exist away from El Paso as to Dan Stuart's ability to carry through his pugilistic venture successfully, it must be said that the people around here take an extremely optimistic view of the situation. So much is this the case when I arrived here a few hours ago I found that the guessing season had already passed and the people were happy in the belief that if Juarez is not the seat of war, some other spot equally as handy has already been selected. The town folks are going right along with the arrangements for housing visitors and wheedling from them their superfluous cash. Even at this early date, there is a good sprinkling of sports on hand, and, according to the news received by local passenger agents, the town should begin to fill up rapidly toward the end of the week. W. J. Black, general passenger agent of the Santa Fe, has wired C. Copeland, general agent of the line, that a canvass of the situation makes it safe to say that there will be special trains from Denver, Colorado Springs, Utah, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Kansas City and other points. With such a promising influx of strangers, all kinds of schemes are being shadowed out with the object of capturing the nimble dollar. Up to date the side shows promised are bicycle meets, bullfights, lariat throwing and steer-roping competitions and what not, the climax being capped by a wild-eyed individual from Old Mexico, who wants some one to make it worth his while to engage in a rough and tumble conflict with a score of rattlesnakes. All the human fighters are now on the ground with the exception of Dixon, Walcott and Leeds, and, if reports speaks truly, they are due to arrive Wednesday night. Peter Maher, out at Las Cruces, has just commenced work. He has been a sufferer for some time past from boils, but has now a respite from that irksome complaint and expects to be in full swing again to-morrow.

Fitzsimmons is inclined to bar all from his training quarters. He now does his work behind closed doors, and says that he will allow no one but his trainers to get a glimpse of him in anything approaching battle array until he steps into the ring with Maher. One of the reasons for Fitzsimmons' rather unusual tactics is that he wishes to withhold information of his real condition from Joe Vendig, who, in addition to being matchmaker for Dan Stuart, acts at times like a Dwyer betting commissioner. Fitzsimmons is possessed of the notion that Dwyer wants to back him in the coming fight, and has entrusted quite a sum of money to Vendig for that purpose. Fitzsimmons seems to think that by keeping Vendig and any chance representative of Vendig out of the training room at Juarez, "Positive" Joe, who trusts to his knowledge of form and condition for a betting guide, will become rattled and refrain from executing Dwyer's commission.

St. Louis, Feb. 5.—A special to the Republican from El Paso, Texas, says: The Ministers' Union of this city wrote to the governor of New Mexico, requesting him to prevent the fights from occurring in New Mexico. The governor answers as follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 21st, in reference to the report that Dan Stuart was arranging to bring off prizefights in New Mexico. I have looked into the affair very carefully, and while I have some fears of the truth of what you say and suggest, I think the intention is to come to New Mexico only in the event that they fail to make arrangements in Juarez. I have already written to the authorities in Dona Anna county, and requested them to see that the law is fully enforced, and to prevent any violation of it. I must be candid, however, and say that the powers of the legal authorities are very limited in this territory.

"There is absolutely not a word upon our statutes making it a crime to be engaged in prizefighting in this territory, and we can only depend upon the laws with regard to breaches of the peace. A bill was introduced in our legislature to prevent prizefighting, but unfortunately we could not pass it. There is a direct act of congress preventing the use of United States soldiers to aid the sheriff's officers. There is no money in the territorial treasury for the employment of militia. I am candid with you, because I know just how you feel on this subject, and I desire you to realize how helpless the territorial officers are should an attempt be made to bring off the fight in New Mexico. I will, however, do all I can, you may be assured, to prevent this disgrace being brought upon our territory.

"W. T. THORNTON."

Atlantic City, N.J., Feb. 5.—Horace Leeds, who will meet Jack Everhardt, the New Orleans lightweight fighter, during Dan Stuart's fistic carnival, left for El Paso to-day. Leeds and Everhardt will fight on February 18th. Leeds is in good condition and is confident of success.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 5.—John L. Sullivan will leave for St. Louis to-morrow afternoon, arriving there at 7 o'clock. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Sullivan and Harry Gliskauf. This was determined upon to-day upon receipt of a telegram from Parson Davies requesting Sullivan to meet him at St. Louis Wednesday night to start for Texas. His wound is still sore, but he is in good spirits.

Denver, Feb. 5.—Bat Matson and Joe Gavin have arranged with the Santa Fe to run a special train from Denver to El Paso and return for the Maher-Fitzsimmons prizefight, leaving Denver at 8 o'clock a.m. Wednesday, February 12, running to El Paso without change, carrying Pullman and chair cars. The train will be run on fast schedule time, arriving at El Paso on the afternoon of Thursday, the 13th. Latest advices are that there will be no possible contingency by which the fights advertised will not take place. They have also arranged with the railway companies for low excursion rates from El Paso to the City of Mexico for those who desire to extend the trip to that point.

FOOTBALL

B. C. B. G. A. VS. Y. M. C. A. AND VICTORIA SECOND.

A Rugby game will be played between the B. C. B. G. A. and a team composed of members of the Victoria second fifteen and Y. M. C. A., at Beacon Hill on Saturday afternoon, game to commence at 2:20 sharp. The following are the teams: B. C. B. G. A.—Full back, Holmes; three-quarters, Foulkes Pooley, Goward and Moore; half-backs, Patton and Trimen; forwards, Browne, McLean, Trimen, D. Tuck, W. R. Wilson, Williams, R. Johnston and Futcher. Reserves, Kurtz, Kane and Mallandaine.

Victoria second and Y. M. C. A.—Full back, Englehardt; three-quarters, Peden, Falconer, Partridge and Anderson; half-backs, A. Goward and Daniels; forwards, Hemsworth, Daniels, Belfry, Cornwall, Hook, Coldwell, Livingstone and W. Smith. Reserves, Schwengers, Mellish and Cusack.

Y. M. C. A VS. JUNIOR WANDERERS.

An association match will be played between the above clubs at the college grounds, Beacon Hill, on Saturday afternoon, game to commence at half-past two sharp. The following team will represent the Y. M. C. A. Goal, Davey; backs, C. Cullin and Holden; half-backs, Lorimer, Snider and Scott; forwards, Booth, F. Cullin, Lorimer, W. York and L. York. Reserves, Bill Adams and B. Schwengers.

BASEBALL.

New York, Feb. 6.—N. E. Young, president of the National League, announces that he has reappointed Lynch, Emslie, Keefe, and Hurst umpires for 1896, and that he will tender the extra two vacancies and the "extra man" to Sheridan, Henderson and George Weidman. Sheridan umpired last year in the Western League. Henderson and Weidman are old players. It is a matter of surprise that O'Day was dropped by Mr. Young. The former New York pitcher did good work at the close of last season. The league president further announces that he has finished the schedule of championship games for this year. It is fashioned after the plan of last season's schedule and the holiday dates are so arranged that every club secures an equal share of the plums.

MR. GLADSTONE'S BODILY STRENGTH.

An interesting light is thrown on Mr. Gladstone's bodily strength, at over four score years old, by an anecdote in the Realm. In the garden at Dollis Hill Professor Drumond was walking up and down with the ex-premier and Mr. G. W. E. Russel. But the then Liberal leader wanted something more stirring than a stroll to use up his superfluous energy, and at this moment another juvenile, Sir Andrew Clark, fresh from seeing patients, drove up. Walking was not enough for the irresponsible octogenarian, who challenged his medical friend for a race. The two started off at a real brisk trot, the goal being a great tree under which Lady Aberdeen was entertaining a party of tiny haymakers from her village school. It was an exciting affair, and Mr. Gladstone won, it is said, by the points of his collar.

DIED.

HAGGERTY—At the Jubilee Hospital, on the morning of February 5, Clara Olena Brown, beloved wife of John Haggerty, in her 34th year.

The funeral will take place from the family residence, No. 195 Yates street, on Friday, 7th inst., at 2:30 p.m. Friends are invited to attend.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

EARLY ALASKA DAYS.

What Was Seen By Explorers Thirty Years Ago.

Prof. Mark W. Harrington, now president of the Washington state university located in this city, was a member of the scientific corps attached to the memorable Western Union expedition, which in 1865 started out to locate a telegraph line through the wilds of the North Pacific territory through the new territory of Washington, through British Columbia and across the ice plateaus of Alaska to Behring sea, and thence across the wilder reaches of Siberia to a connection with the European wires. This was at a time when the great scheme of Cyrus W. Field to lay a submarine Atlantic cable looked gloomy and doubtful. How much the North Pacific coast lost by the final triumph of Field none can probably estimate. The success of the Atlantic cable struck the death knell of the Western Union project and some of its supplies are to this day rusting away on the bleak shores of Kamchatka. It no doubt put the country through which it ran back a quarter of a century and yet in the brief thirty years since the day that expedition sailed a great change has come over all the country. Prof. Wm. Henry Dall, president of the philosophical society of Washington, was the leader of the scientific corps, and in an annual address delivered before the society last December recounted a great fund of interesting reminiscences of the trip.

Richard Kennicott, an enthusiastic young naturalist from Chicago, led the expedition, but died while in the Northwest from over-exertion and excitement.

The expedition was at Sitka in July of 1865 and continuing up the coast as far as St. Michael's, the Yukon explorers embarked for the Yukon, while the fleet of vessels prospected the coast line in Behring sea seeking for landing places for the short submarine cable that was to stretch across the sea between Siberia and Alaska. The fleet wintered in San Francisco and returned north in the summer of 1866 to continue work, but Kennicott having died, Profs. Dall, Harrington and others landed and took the trail into the interior of Alaska. The winter of 1866 was spent on the Middle river and the next summer they ascended to Fort Yukon. Descending again in July, the party reached the coast, to learn that the Atlantic cable was a success and the great Western Union project abandoned.

Prof. Dall remained the next year to carry on his scientific work, begun under such promising circumstances, and had the wonderful luck of seeing the up-river natives clad in their wildest and most fantastic dress before it had been broken up by the enchoachment of Caucasians.

The natives living on the upper river in the early days were in the habit of congregating from all quarters upon an island in the river for the purpose of barter and trade among themselves and the early Russians.

"Never again," says Prof. Dall, "will it be possible for an ethnologist to see upon the Yukon such a body of absolutely primitive Indians, untarnished by the least breath of civilization."

This meeting place was the island of Nuklukayet, at the junction of the Yukon and Tananna, above Forty-mile.

The Tanana Indians, being most removed, were perhaps the most primitive and interesting. Delegations of them came into the great fair or barter ground in full native dress of painted shirts and trousers of dressed deerskin, adorned with black and white beads. The nasal septum was pierced and carried ornaments of dentalium shell, while their long, black hair formed into bundles, was stiff with tallow and wound with beads and dusted with powdered hematite and cut swan's down.

At one Indian village the scientists found 4100 fawn skins hanging up to dry and at one time at Fort Yukon were shown 300 silver grey fox skins by a Russian trader, which alone would represent a considerable fortune.

At that time bread and butter, sugar and tea, had not been tasted by some of the post people for seven years. People lived almost exclusively on game and fish. Caribou were plentiful and moose fairly so, millions of water fowl and Arctic rabbits. Ptarmigan were on the river, and in its waters were innumerable varieties of food fishes, salmon, turbot, grayling, pike and the great red sucker. The king salmon was caught as heavy as 130 pounds weight. Millions of these were dried in the open air for food for dog and native. Prof. Dall believes that but for the work done by the old Western Union expedition and the interest it excited and knowledge it disseminated, the great Alaska purchase would have failed to materialize.—Seattle Times.

James E. Nicholson.

CANCER ON THE LIP

CURED BY

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

"I consulted doctors who prescribed for me, but to no purpose. I suffered in agony seven long years. Finally, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In a week or two I noticed a decided improvement. Encouraged by this result, I persevered, until in a month or so the sore began to heal, and, after using the Sarsaparilla for six months, the last trace of the cancer disappeared."—JAMES E. NICHOLSON, Florenceville, N. B.

Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair.

AYER'S PILLS Regulate the Bowels.

PERSONAL.

Wm. Garden is down from Vancouver.

J. E. Boss left this morning for the Sound.

J. G. Fox and wife, of Seattle, are at the Driard.

N. S. Hoffman, of Vancouver, is at the Oriental.

H. Davidson, Langley, is a guest at the Oriental.

Capt. Wolley returned from Vancouver last evening.

J. W. Mellor, returned last evening from Vancouver.

R. H. Smith and M. Bray, Nanaimo, are at the Oriental.

Mrs. P. A. Paulson came over from the Sound this morning.

Wm. Gill was a passenger last evening from the Mainland.

C. L. Lawry and Austin Clevill, of Snohomish, are registered at the Oriental.

J. J. Southcott and Walter Taylor, Vancouver, are registered at the New England.

T. G. Earl, of Lytton, leaves for San Francisco by the Umatilla to-morrow evening.

Thos. D. Graham, Nanaimo, came down on the noon train to-day, and is registered at the Oriental.

Norman Macaulay and George R. Jackson leave for San Francisco by the Umatilla, sailing to-morrow evening.

The members of the Carleton OPera Co. arrived from the Sound this morning, and are at the New England.

"What is a paveau?"

"One who forgets where he come from."

"Your husband is dying, madam. See, his hands are purple."

"He is a dyer, doctor."

"Oh, how lucky! If he were not a dyer he'd soon be dead."

"When you exhibit my portrait will you inscribe it with my name in full?"

"There is more distinction in an inscription like 'Portrait of Miss J.'"

"Sure! And my address."

"Hot in Venezuela? A hundred in the shade."

"I'd stay in the sun."

"The clock struck 12:05."

"It couldn't."

"It was fast."

"Alexander, you are an idiot."

"I am sorry, sir."

"Hereafter if I need an idiot to do anything for me, I'll do it myself."

"Sir, are you a prestidigitateur?"

"I never have anything to say to beggars."

"I thought if you were a prestidigitateur you might like to surprise me by making an omelet in my hat."

The New Girl—"Johanna, don't forget to dust the bric-a-brac."

"No ma'am. Where do you keep the dust?"

"I'd love to hold your hand!" he cried,
And now he's in a huff
Because the cruel maid replied
"No wonder, you're a muff."

King Cophetua addressed the beggar maid kindly.

"Is that real?" he asked, poluting to the color of her cheek.

"Yes," answered the maid; that is a straight flush."

"Well, that beats me," exclaimed his majesty, directing a flourish of trumps by way of ending the parley.

The horsethief was about to be hanged. They told him to say nothing to say, and to say it quick.

"I ain't got nothing to say," the doomed man remarked, "except that it is my usual luck wid horses. I lose by a neck.

Look before you leap, girls;
It is a timely theme—
For as you sow you reap, girls,
In matrimonial scheme.

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—C W Shine, P B Kelly, W T Carleton, Miss Atkinson, Miss Colr, E Novice, J P Roe, J Johnson, Mrs P A Paulson, W J Taylor and wife, James Wilson, M Ryan, Louis King, J B Varick, Mr Hamilton, M C Smith and wife, Mrs Brock, Lottie Rutledge, Mr Campbell, W T Carlton, T Ricketts, Miss Wisdom, P Bushman, Miss Burton, J S Macaulay.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—J Stafford, H Ferguson, E W Bickett, D Woodward, Capt. Wolley, L Cates, Wm Gill, F. D Pelky, J W McFarland, R T Cooper, J W Mellor, Wm Garden, F V. Austin, J A Thomson, J Southcott, W Taylor, A L Spencer, H Davidson, N S Hoffar, C Paulson.

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Jno Wilson & Co, R P Rithet, Wilson Bros, Langley & Co, D A Starr, Winch & Bowers, Hastie & Bannerman, Johns Bros.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—Cunningham & Hinton, Phoenix Brew Co, Weller Bros, Lenz & Leiser, H Webber, Dom Ex Co, Naval Storekeeper, C A E Shaw, J Gaudin, C C Russell, F V Freel, J Horner, Bishop Cridge, J Partridge, Langley & Co, A B Erskine, Lowenberg & Co, E Wall & Co, Mrs Vantright, T Harris, Bank of B N A, P & L, W G Cameron, J Piercy, B C Furniture Co, A Garland, D Pottinger, F C Gamble, D H Ross, H B Co, E Patten, D Spencer, F V Hobbs, R P Rithet, eGorge Powell, Wm Wilby, H Waxstock, B C Viva Co, Johns Bros, H L Holden, J W Garvin, C E Jones, Chas Cookson, James Angus, S Schoen, S Leiser, Shawnigan Lake L Co, W Willson,

Cheap Clothing

We have decided to reduce our stock of men's suits and probably give up this branch of our business. We intend to devote more atention to Boys' clothing, Gent's furnishings, etc. Here is a sample of our reductions:

Men's Prince Albert, Black Worsted Suits, Reduced from $30 to $18.

Men's Dress Suits, Black Worsted, Reduced from $30 to 20.

Men's Fine Beaver Suits $24 to $16.

75 Tweed Suits, Frock Coats, Half Price.

200 Tweed Suits, Sac Coats, from $4 to $12, (Regular Price, $7.50 to $22.

We have a large stock of extra sizes in suits and pants, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48 and 50 inch. Drop in and see us.

Gilmore & McCandless

35 & 37 Johnson St.

Something

Everybody wants.

Look out for Them!

FOR WHAT?

See Our Window.

Erskine, Wall & Co.

THE

PROVINCE

"A Province I will give thee."—ANT. & CLEO.

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PRICE TEN CENTS.

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